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S. Downplays Salvador Urgency Tactical Shift

Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, which made El Salvador the symbol of its determination to lock Communist influence out of the Third World, has abruptly reversed its position and asserted that it is focusing too much attention on the U.S. aid to the Central American country.

The administration was expected to divert attention from El Salvador to the 15 Special Forces units sent to that country to counter counterinsurgency.

It is said that this shift is about five times as fast as the Reagan administration's previous shift in policy, according to a senior State official told reporters.

The official said that the shift is a result of the administration's growing concern about the possibility of a crisis in the Caribbean, which could be triggered by the actions of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Haig said there is evidence that Cuba, which the United States maintains has been using Nicaragua as a funnel for arms going to the Salvadoran guerrillas, is searching for alternative routes for arms supplies.

His comments followed a report, Thursday by the State Department, that Cuba is sending large quantities of Soviet-bloc weapons into Nicaragua in a military buildup.

Other administration officials said that Thursday's report was the result of three days of consultations with the State Department's advisers.

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Another factor, the sources said, is concern within the State Department that the administration is being perceived at home and abroad as so obsessed with El Salvador that it is not giving sufficient attention to other major foreign policy issues such as the Middle East, Poland and Afghanistan.

Finally, the sources said, leaders of important allied governments who have conferred recently with Mr. Reagan and Mr. Haig cautioned that maintaining a highly visible, tough stance was having counterproductive effects in their countries and could hinder their support of U.S. policy.

That message is understood to have been given Mr. Reagan in especially forceful terms by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau during their meeting in Ottawa earlier this week.

The Pentagon said that the Special Forces troops to be sent to El Salvador are among 20 additional U.S. military advisers approved by Mr. Reagan last month.

The Green Berets will not go into combat with the Salvadorans, as they did with South Vietnamese soldiers, but will conduct training at three centers, Pentagon officials said.

Mr. Haig told reporters Friday that the Salvadoran guerrillas may be "running short of ammunition" and said the United States has "seen some slackening of the movement of arms through Nicaragua."

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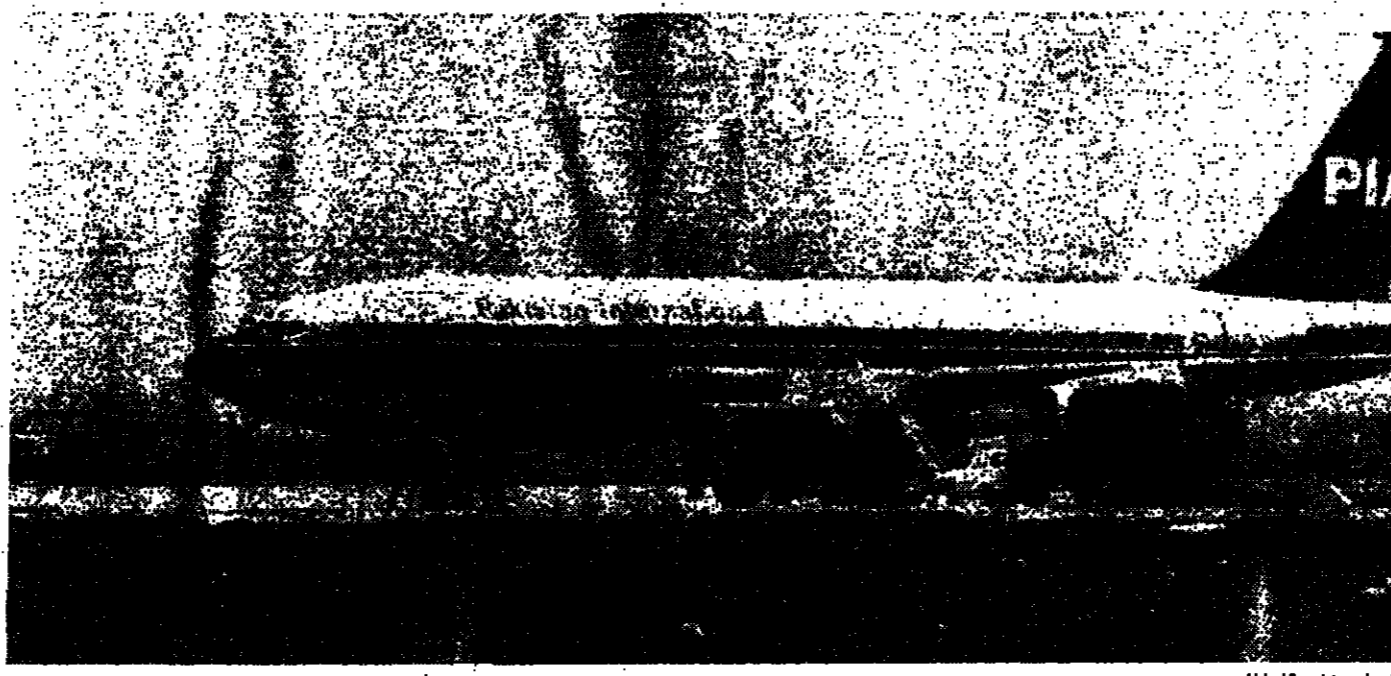
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The hijacked Pakistan International Airlines Boeing 720 sits on the runway as Syrian troops stand guard.

Walesa Tries to Avert Strike Threat

Agency Dispatches

WARSAW — Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa sent a three-man fact-finding team to the provincial city of Radom Friday to avert a threatened strike, next week.

The local union in Radom, a city of 200,000, 60 miles south of Warsaw, has called for a warning strike Wednesday and a sit-in March 23. Mr. Walesa is scheduled to go to the province Monday.

Meanwhile, a senior U.S. State Department official said the situation in Poland is "somewhat more tense."

The official, who did not want to be identified, said there has been a "hardening line" by the Soviet Union. He said the United States also is concerned over opposing Soviet-led military exercises along the Polish border that apparently will involve a large number of troops.

The official said the scope of the exercises "gives Western observers pause and raises an interdictor of the overwatch of the situation in Poland."

The latest threat to Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's call for a 90-day moratorium on strikes centers on demands for the ouster of the local party secretary, police commander and mayor of Radom for allegedly abusing workers during the food-price rioting of 1976.

The government has not responded to the strike threats, nor has it sent a delegation to the province.

Meanwhile Catholic bishops, ending a two-day plenary session, called for a spirit of tolerance in the country a day after police detained another prominent member of the dissident group called the Self-Defense Committee (KOR).

The statement also followed a television program in which the authorities sought to demonstrate the criminal guilt of four nationalists from the Confederation of Independent Poland who are accused of plotting the overthrow of Communist rule.

The Polish authorities deny that there are any political prisoners in the country. The bishops did not openly challenge this view but they declared: "Our country should not be a country of disorder or a country of political prisoners. Poland should not lose its traditional good reputation as a country of tolerance for religious and political views."

The authorities have refused to recognize a rural Solidarity union, but the church said private farmers have as much right to set up their own unions as industrial workers.

The dissident detained Thursday was Adam Michnik, a leader of KOR, which founded in 1976 to defend workers tried and otherwise victimized for their part in the events of that year. Mr. Michnik was kept in custody for several hours.

Union officials in Radom described the situation as tense. The union has ordered a two-hour warning strike throughout the region for Wednesday unless the authorities agreed to talk by Tuesday. A general regional strike would begin on March 23 if negotiations were not under way by March 22.

The union called for the dismissal of the local police chief and party leader and provincial governor, who were all in office in 1976, and demanded the requisitioning of a police building for the health service.

The demands, drawn up by delegates from more than 300 factories, also called on the authorities to halt all legal action against members of KOR, which is closely linked with Solidarity.

There has been an attempt to link the organization's Jewish members with Zionism, but Communist leader Stanislaw Komara Thursday night publicly dissociated the party from this.

The report said the dispatch of the equipment was part of growing interference by "American reaction" in Polish affairs.

The report said funds to buy the human beings on board the hijacked plane — which included typewriters, copying machines and typographical material — were being collected in the United States by the AFL-CIO in a special fund.

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Syria Reports Hijacker Deal With Pakistan

Agency Dispatches

DAMASCUS — More than 100 hostages held on board a hijacked Pakistani airline for 12 days will be released as soon as 54 Pakistani political prisoners have landed in Libya, a Syrian government spokesman announced Friday.

According to the spokesman, the prisoners were to stop first in Syria to have their identities confirmed to the hijackers.

A Syrian television report said that the prisoners, freed by the Pakistani government at the insistence of the hijackers, were to arrive in the Syrian city of Aleppo early Saturday.

Sartraz Khan, the Pakistani ambassador to Damascus, said that his government was releasing 54 of the 55 Pakistani prisoners listed by the hostages. Pakistani officials said earlier that they had been able to locate only 49 of the 55 persons, but by Friday night the number was increased to 54.

Two planes carrying the political activists were to leave Pakistan on Friday, according to the Syrian government spokesman, and Syrian authorities were to certify to the hijackers that those on board were those specified by the hijackers.

After the identities of the prisoners were established in Aleppo, 200 miles (321 kilometers) north of Damascus, the hostages would be released and the freed prisoners would fly on to Libya, according to the television report. It was not clear from the announcement if the hijackers would also go to Libya as they have demanded.

A dispatch by the Libyan news agency said: "Libya has agreed to receive the plane for motives of humanity and to save the lives of the human beings on board the hijacked plane."

The Syrian announcement was made after the three hijackers made new demands Friday and threatened to kill the hostages unless their terms were met. Pakistan

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, U.K., U.S., West Germany, Yugoslavia, and Zaire.

Reports at Aides in Chad

WASHINGTON — Soviet military technicians have been reported to be supporting Libyan forces in Chad, U.S. officials said.

The report, which was first made public by a U.S. official, says that the technicians arrived in Chad in the past few weeks to help maintain the number of tanks and advisers at Chad. There are probably more technicians in Chad, U.S. officials said.

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Town Revives Centralization Issue in French Election

By Jonathan Kandell

International Herald Tribune

FLEURY D'AUDE, France — With its rust-colored vineyards and easy access to the Mediterranean beaches, Fleury d'Aude has enough provincial charm to become a bustling summer resort, if only the tourists could find the right exit on the superhighway leading to Spain.

But the village, 530 miles (850 kilometers) southwest of Paris, is apparently not secluded enough to have escaped the long arm of the national government.

So by an odd set of circumstances that coalesce only during an election campaign, little Fleury has become a testing ground for leftist allegations that political power in France is too centralized and monopolized under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Fleury's undoubtedly brief glow in the political limelight began last week when Jacques Solier, the prefect for the Languedoc-Roussillon region in southwest France, confided to a group of businessmen that he would dearly like to see a nuclear plant built near the village.

is-state official who oversees state funds in the region, oversees national government projects and programs, and generally acts as the president's watchdog over local elected officials.

He is easily the most powerful political figure in the whole of Languedoc-Roussillon. And if he feels that Fleury's future lies with nuclear energy instead of low-budget tourism, it is unlikely that

land developers will put their money into camping sites or condominiums.

The prefect system traces its origins back to Louis XIV, who appointed police and tax officials known as intendants to impose royal authority over the provinces. The intendants were abolished during the French Revolution, but were resurrected and renamed prefects by Napoleon in 1800.

The Socialist Party leader, François Mitterrand, the candidate given the best chance of unseating the president in the two-round elec-

tion of April 26 and May 10, has called for an end to the prefectural system as anachronistic and authoritarian. And he has evidently found a sympathetic audience in Fleury.

"We will never accept a nuclear plant," asserted Christian Montagne, the Socialist mayor of the village. "I have never even met the prefect in my life, and I think it is scandalous that a national govern-

ment official can try to dictate our future without even consulting the locally elected officials."

Pierre Guindon, the Socialist legislator from the district, said he learned of the prefect's proposals with "surprise and indignation," and asserted that the "affair of Fleury d'Aude" undermined the wisdom of Mr. Mitterrand's suggestion that the prefect system be abolished.

'Colonial Representative' A small party, the Union of Occitan People, which claims to represent the historical resentment of southwest France to the imposition of Paris authority and culture in the region, is distributing tracts comparing the prefect to Napoleon.

has just caricatured the behavior of central power in this country, ignoring even the most elementary principles of democracy."

Though overdrawn, the colonial image occasionally strikes a resonant chord among people in the region. Mr. Solier likes to describe himself as the national government's ambassador to Languedoc-Roussillon. His prefecture — a massive 19th-century building with

a neoclassical facade bordered by palm trees — is located in Montpellier, about 40 miles east of Fleury.

He rarely ventures that far into the provinces. And because of stringent traffic regulations in Montpellier, his visitors or applicants arriving by car have to park their vehicles at the foot of a hill and walk up several blocks to the prefecture building.

Mr. Solier's office, at the end of a corridor of soundproof doors, overlooks an inner courtyard. His smooth-baronic voice blends perfectly with the rich tapestry, heavy wood furniture and wall-length mirrors.

As a reward for what he described as that arduous task, he was named prefect for Languedoc-Roussillon, the region where he was born and where he hopes to retire, perhaps after this post.

Far less developed than most of the rest of France, the southwest region is a leftist stronghold — 16 of its 20 legislators are Socialist or Communist — and harbors a traditional resentment of central authority in Paris.

The vineyards of Languedoc-Roussillon produce vast quantities of cheap, mainly low-quality wine that is always threatened by foreign competition, and violent demonstrations frequently erupt against Spanish and Italian wine imports.

Trucks carrying foreign wine are spilled over, and last month a locomotive was set on fire by local farmers.

The protests often end up at the prefecture building, he explained, would

China Luring Party Dissidents Back to Fold

By James P. Strubbs

New York Times Service

PEKING — The Chinese Communist Party has replaced its stick with a carrot in a new and highly conciliatory effort to draw disgruntled leftists and other party dissidents back into the fold behind Deng Xiaoping, the senior party deputy chairman, and his policies.

After months of threats of stiff discipline and purges for hard-line Maoists and anti-party rightists, which deepened party fissures, the Peking leadership this week called for self-criticism, heart-to-heart talks, education, friendly persuasion and compromise to lure party recalcitrants into line, even including those who have made "serious mistakes."

The new policy, viewed by some West and East European diplomats as a sharp change in leadership tactics, was outlined in front-page editorials on Monday and Tuesday in the People's Daily, the party newspaper, and were reprinted in newspapers throughout the country.

The policy change was also signalled at the end of a party discipline commission meeting last week at which stress was placed on education to correct, rather than investigation to expose, past mistakes by party cadres.

"It is the first signal since December of any compromise and the strongest message in a long time of a change in focus," said a Western diplomat. He believed the change to be more of a sign of weakness than strength, a signal that confrontational policies were not working.

By removing the threat of wholesale purges, according to Chinese sources, the party is attempting to call a halt to intraparty warfare in a belated effort to rebuild much lost esteem among the people, many of whom now regard it as populated by little more than uneducated hangers and privileged bureaucrats.

The ruling faction of Mr. Deng is also reported to be anxious to get on with a long-delayed party plenum and subsequent party congress to legitimize numerous personnel and policy changes adopted in Peking, including the ouster of Hua Guofeng, Mao's handpicked successor, as party chairman.

A senior Chinese journalist said the campaign against leftists in the party was, in effect, a spurious issue since for the last 20 years everyone in the party who was not purged went along with the leftist ideas of the Great Leap Forward, the economic crash program of the late 1950s, and the Cultural Revolution, the period of revolutionary upsurge from 1966 to 1976. Everyone is therefore tainted by leftistism to some extent, he said, and the only way to deal with it is to confess and mend one's ways.

Along with conciliation inside the party, the leadership has cracked down against sniping at the party from outside. It has ordered artists and writers to make their work conform to party goals and policies, and be positive.

It has ended much of the investigative journalism of months past in which corrupt and self-serving officials were exposed. And it has dictated that criticism in army units, provinces, communes and state enterprises involving party members be kept within the party, that is, not publicized.

Beyond attempting to rebuild party unity, senior officials are making an effort to re-establish the notion that criticism for blunders does not necessarily lead to banishment, that criticism should be a give-and-take affair designed to improve leadership rather than to promote factionalism.

To demonstrate this, several criticized senior officials were appointed to important government posts last week. For example, Lin Huijia, the recently ousted and criticized mayor of Peking, was appointed minister of agriculture. Several officials dismissed last year on charges of oversteering party economic reserves and bungling their development, are back in their administration posts, including Kang Shien, who was appointed minister of the petroleum industry.

The People's Daily editorial on Tuesday stressed that, from the late 1950s onward, criticism and self-criticism was stifled because they resulted in people instantly being labeled and often persecuted.

It said that for the last 20 years "leftist elements, meaning Mao himself but euphemized as the so-called Gang of Four radicals who were imprisoned in January after a show trial, had corrupted an earlier healthy style of party criticism and self-criticism. It is now time to return to that previous style, the editorial said.

INSIDE

Soviet Warning on NATO Missiles In an authoritative commentary, the Soviet Union again called on America's NATO partners to heed President Leonid Brezhnev's proposed freeze on new medium range nuclear weapons in Europe or face worsening relations with the Kremlin. Page 2.

W. German Review on Soviet Pipeline West Germany has agreed to review the extent of its planned participation in a natural gas deal with the Soviet Union. The deal is regarded by some members of the Reagan administration as raising Western Europe's dependence on Soviet energy supplies to a dangerous level. Page 2.

Sohio Bids for Kennecott Standard Oil of Ohio has offered \$1.8 billion to purchase Kennecott, the largest copper producer in the United States. Page 11.

# Iran Religious Chiefs Warn of Civil Strife

By Hugh Pain  
Reuters

TEHRAN — Iranian religious leaders fired a new barrage of criticism against President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr Friday, along with a warning that political divisions could lead to civil strife.

"If the bazaars, the schools, the public offices and other places become the scenes of scuffles and disorder, the end will be suppression of the Islamic republic and nation, civil conflict and people killing each other," said Mohammed Ali Khatami, leader of Tehran's Friday open-air prayer meetings.

In the western city of Khorramabad, the holy city of Qom and on the state radio and television, other leading clergymen echoed his warning in apparently coordinated statements.

All referred to violence at Tehran University on Thursday last week, when Mr. Bani-Sadr ordered police and bystanders to disperse hecklers who were disrupting his speech.

Club-Wielders  
At least 45 persons were injured, most of them supporters of the dominant Islamic Republican Party or Moslem fundamentalist *Khebrahs* (members of the party of God who are described by their opponents as "club-wielders" shielding behind religion).

"All Iranians are *hezbollahis* and none is a club-wielder," Mr. Khatami said. "The real troublemakers are politically motivated groups ranging from monarchists and counter-revolutionaries to leftists."

In Khorramabad, Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis (parliament), also condemned "club-wielders" while exhorting the persons who disrupted last week's rally. "When people defend the fruits of their revolution against deviating groups or hypocrites, that is not club-wielding," he said.

The speaker denied that the Majlis, where the clergy-backed IRP has a large majority, wants to weaken or oust Mr. Bani-Sadr. "We hope to have a strong president and we have no intention of weakening or isolating him," he said, referring to Mr. Bani-Sadr's

hint two days ago that he might resign if he were unable to do his job.

"But I do not think the current disagreements are merely on the surface. They have a deep ideological basis and the contrasting positions derive from it," Mr. Rafsanjani said.

In Qom, Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri attacked the president's role at the rally and on his leadership of the armed forces in the war with Iraq. He said he saw "a satanic policy and hand" at work, and called on revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to take decisive action.

Mr. Khatami also saw a possible plot behind the university violence. "People have the right to take part in rallies, discussions and so on, and others must tolerate them — or perhaps secret hands are trying to exploit this freedom to create unrest," he told the Tehran prayer meeting.

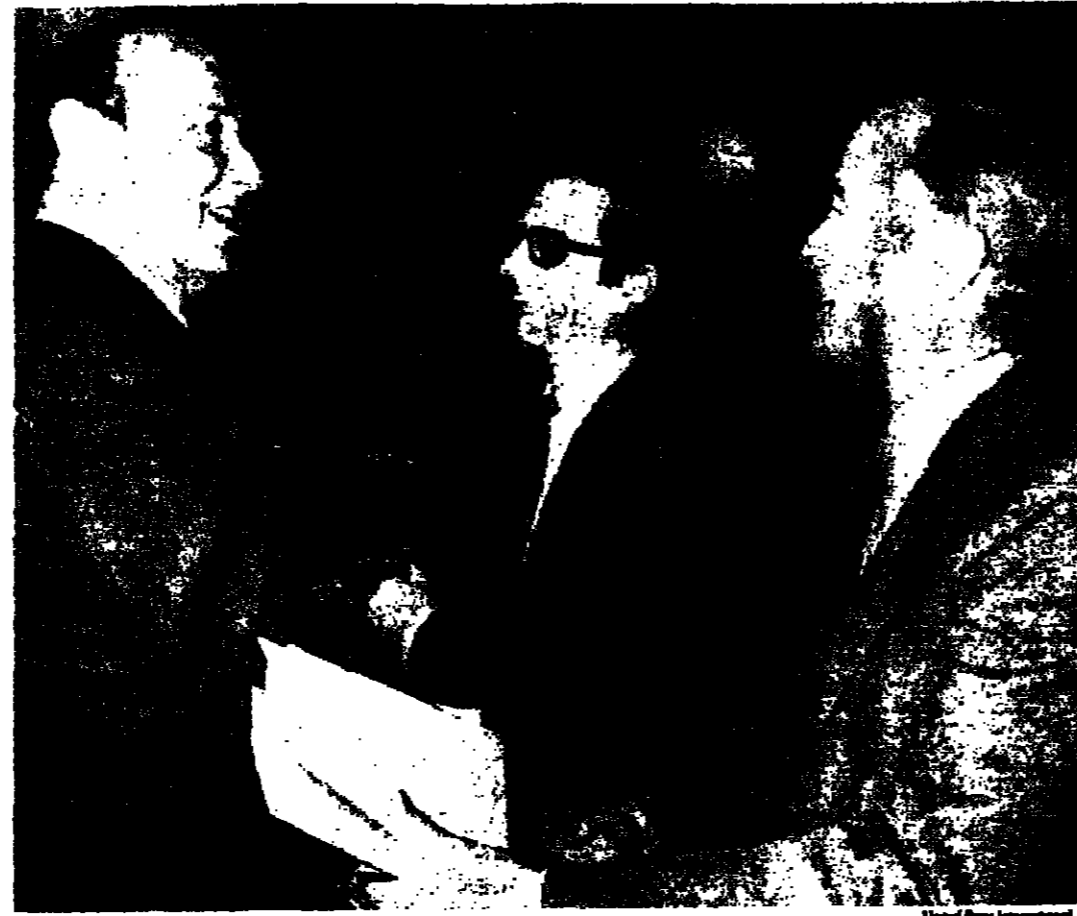
"The superpowers are against the Islamic revolution," he said. "Their policy is to turn it into an unstable society, to create public tension and crisis."

Since the violence on March 5, public demonstrations have been banned by the Interior Ministry. But the IRP newspaper reported that a rally of 10,000 IRP supporters was permitted in the central city of Isfahan Wednesday. It said 300 Bani-Sadr supporters held a counter-demonstration and broke windows of the local IRP office.

No Soviet Arms  
BEIRUT (AP) — The Iraqi defense minister, Maj. Gen. Adnan Khairallah, was quoted by the magazine *al-Hawadess* Friday as saying that the Soviet Union has halted direct arms supplies to Baghdad since the war with Iran began in September.

He said Iraq has bought no arms from the United States so far, "nor have the Americans offered to sell us weapons — but the Iraqi leadership will do so and will make no secret of it, if we have to."

Iraq reported fighting Thursday around Susangerd. A military communique said 116 Iraqis were killed in a battle near Susangerd and 81 in other action.



Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, left, and Jean Francois-Poncet of France shake hands during meeting in Vienna. Yugoslavia's Josip Vrhovec is between them.

# Libyan Deal May Provoke Swedish Parliament Vote

The Associated Press  
STOCKHOLM — A deal between a Swedish national company and Col. Moamer Qadhafi's government in Libya, involving the training of Libyan soldiers on Swedish territory, threatens to lead to a parliamentary no-confidence vote.

Although the non-Socialist government has tried to put the deal on the embarrassing affair, Social Democratic opposition leader Olof Palme told the parliament that he would not rule out the possibility of introducing a vote of censure.

"It is worse than we believed. But the worst thing is that the government is trying to dodge its responsibility," Mr. Palme said.

With a majority of a single seat in the 349-member parliament and several critics within its own ranks, little would seem to be needed to bring down the government. However, such a move would have to await the outcome of a study of the entire affair by an independent government-appointed lawyer.

Telub Company  
The affair blew open last year when it became known that a deal between the state-owned company Telub and Libyan authorities involved not only military personnel but also military training, specifically involving missiles. When the deal, worth some \$65 million, was signed in the mid-1970s, Telub officials denied that it involved military training.

Last year revelations about the affair forced the downfall of the Telub managing director, former Air Force Gen. Benkt Dahlberg. When newspapers this week published a secret 1978 letter from Sweden's then ambassador to Tripoli, which informed the government about possible implications from the planned deal between the state-owned electronics company Telub and the Libyans, the affair reached into the top ranks of the government.

The ambassador, Bengt Holmqvist, a career diplomat, also conveyed an inquiry from the United States about the company's dealings with the Libyans, but newspapers did not elaborate on this point.

Ignored Warnings  
Swedish Cabinet ministers, including then Foreign Secretary Karin Soler and the present defense and trade ministers, ignored warnings and gave Telub the go-ahead. Swedish companies are not allowed to export weapons to military hotspots but the ban so far has not included military knowhow and the training of foreign nationals.

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

U.S. Boosts Aid to Atlanta in Murder Probe  
WASHINGTON — President Reagan, deploring "one of the most tragic situations that has ever confronted an American community," said Friday that an additional \$1.5 million is being sent by the U.S. government to help Atlanta solve the 20 child murders that have plagued the city.

He also said that Vice President Bush would go to Atlanta on Saturday to confer with city officials in a show of determination by the administration to help end the crisis. The \$1.5 million is earmarked to help cover increased costs for such investigative expenses as police overtime.

Paris Asks EEC to Allow Wheat Sale to Russia  
BRUSSELS — France has asked the European Economic Community to permit a sale of 600,000 tons of wheat to the Soviet Union, but Britain and other supporters of the U.S.-initiated grain embargo are expected to reject the request.

Assembly Urges Fast Spanish Entry into EEC  
STRASBOURG — The European Parliament urged the European Commission and ministers of the European Economic Community Friday to accelerate negotiations leading to Spanish membership in the EEC.

Howe Defends Budget Against Tory Criticism  
LONDON — The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Friday defended his austerity budget against growing criticism inside and outside the ruling Conservative Party.

Belgians Cut Public Spending to Reduce Debt  
BRUSSELS — The Belgian government Friday decided to slash public spending in an effort to reduce the country's huge budget deficit but postponed possible tax increases.

French Town Raises Centralization Issue for Debate  
The Revolution, and he likes to quote the president's portrayal of French politics as "a kind of civil war conducted by other means."

# Russia Again Urges NATO To Accept Missile Freeze

By Kevin Klooc  
Washington Post Service  
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union Friday again called on the United States' NATO partners to heed President Leonid I. Brezhnev's proposed freeze on new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe or face worsening relations with the Kremlin.

In an authoritative commentary to appear in Saturday's editions, the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* asserts that rather than strengthening the possible success of any future talks to limit the weapons, deploying new U.S. rockets and missiles in Western Europe under the NATO decision of December, 1979, "will qualitatively complicate the situation and cannot but affect the Soviet Union's relations with each of the countries which will provide territory for deployment of weapons threatening the U.S.S.R."

Instead, the statement asserts, "closer scrutiny" of Western alliance promises of thorough study of disarmament proposals Mr. Brezhnev made Feb. 25 while suggesting a summit with Mr. Reagan shows that "some NATO members [instead] have to mind [formulating] a stand on the basis of earlier restraint decisions."

# Bonn to Review Its Role In Soviet Pipeline Deal

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service  
BONN — West Germany has agreed to review the extent of its planned participation in a natural gas deal with the Soviet Union. The deal is regarded by some members of the Reagan administration as raising Western Europe's dependence on Soviet energy supplies to a dangerous level.

These amounts, according to the West German government, do not represent dependency, but America has argued that in the case of West Germany the natural gas would primarily be consumed in the country's chemical, petrochemical and steel industries. In the event of any significant curtailment of supply, it is said, West German industry would find substituting different energy sources costly and difficult process.

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# U.S. Counters Spain Criticism On Coup Stand

From Agency Dispatch  
MADRID — The U.S. Embassy Friday branded as "gross and ill-fated" allegations that the United States gave only lukewarm support to Spain's democracy during the coup attempt last month.

Cancellation Ruled Out  
He said it was apparent since a conversation last month between Mr. Schmidt and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing that France shared some of the U.S. apprehensions and was planning to reduce its participation in the agreement, which involves at least four other West European countries.

# Kremlin Signals Preference for Giscard

Reuters  
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union Friday indicated a preference for incumbent President Valery Giscard d'Estaing over Socialist challenger Francois Mitterrand in the French presidential election April 26 and May 10.

The Communist Party newspaper *Pravda*, in the first major Soviet survey of the French election scene, called Mr. Giscard d'Estaing a "restrained and careful politician" and indicated general Soviet disapproval of the French Socialists.

Second Belgian F-16 Crashes; Pilot Killed  
The Paris-dated article praised Communist candidate Georges Marchais for a "genuinely independent foreign policy." It said French media were mobilized for an anti-Communist crusade in which even newspapers and magazines close to the Socialist Party had joined.

Even Split in Polls  
PARIS (AP) — Separate opinion polls commissioned by two Paris newspapers and released Thursday night showed Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Mitterrand tied at 50 percent each.

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# North-South Summit Meeting Is Put Off Until October to Accommodate Reagan

By Joseph Fichter  
International Herald Tribune  
VIENNA — In a concession to the United States, a 23-nation summit conference in Mexico on North-South economic issues has been postponed from June to Oct. 22-23, a group of foreign ministers announced Friday.

The new dates are a concession to President Reagan, who has indicated that he could attend if the conference were postponed. European foreign ministers argued that the postponement was desirable to assure U.S. participation.

In the case of the Soviet Union, an exception is being made to permit someone other than the head of state to attend because of Leonid Brezhnev's health.

Some concern was expressed about countries such as Italy, Australia, the Netherlands and Cuba, that were not invited, and some developing countries expressed apprehension over the deference to Mr. Reagan's wishes on a date.

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# Russia Again Urges NATO To Accept Missile Freeze

By Kevin Klooc  
Washington Post Service  
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union Friday again called on the United States' NATO partners to heed President Leonid I. Brezhnev's proposed freeze on new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe or face worsening relations with the Kremlin.

In an authoritative commentary to appear in Saturday's editions, the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* asserts that rather than strengthening the possible success of any future talks to limit the weapons, deploying new U.S. rockets and missiles in Western Europe under the NATO decision of December, 1979, "will qualitatively complicate the situation and cannot but affect the Soviet Union's relations with each of the countries which will provide territory for deployment of weapons threatening the U.S.S.R."

Instead, the statement asserts, "closer scrutiny" of Western alliance promises of thorough study of disarmament proposals Mr. Brezhnev made Feb. 25 while suggesting a summit with Mr. Reagan shows that "some NATO members [instead] have to mind [formulating] a stand on the basis of earlier restraint decisions."

Reliability Questioned  
These amounts, according to the West German government, do not represent dependency, but America has argued that in the case of West Germany the natural gas would primarily be consumed in the country's chemical, petrochemical and steel industries. In the event of any significant curtailment of supply, it is said, West German industry would find substituting different energy sources costly and difficult process.

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Japan imports

U.S. Pushing Ahead Bases in Mideast and Indian Ocean

Richard Halloran

YORK TIMES SERVICE

WASHINGTON — The United States is pushing ahead with plans to build a large expenditure scheduled for 1982 would be \$106.4 million to improve the Egyptian port and military base at Ras Baras, on the Red Sea opposite an important oil terminal in Saudi Arabia.

The plan calls for construction of oil storage tanks and other shelter for supplies for naval forces; for expanding runways and aprons to accommodate jet fighters and military air transports; and for an austere staging area for ground troops that might be dispatched elsewhere in the region.

A second large project, costing \$75 million, would be the reconstruction of an old British base on the island of Masira off the coast of Oman.

Somalia Plans Programs in Oman would include improvements in the smaller airfield at Soeb, near the entrance to the Strait of Hormuz, to accommodate air transports, fighter planes, and surveillance planes that scout for Soviet submarines in the Indian Ocean.

The long-range plan calls for spending \$24 million in Somalia next year to repair oil storage and other facilities in the port of Berbera. It was built by the Soviet Union but nearly abandoned when the Somali government had a falling-out with Moscow in 1977.

An additional \$26 million would be spent in Kenya to dredge the port at Mombasa and to provide other fleet support there. American warships patrolling the Indian Ocean have called at Mombasa several times over the last year.

Counting increases proposed by the Reagan administration, the Pentagon plans to spend \$237.7 million on the tiny island of Diego Garcia in the middle of the Indian Ocean. It is owned by Britain but has been the site of U.S. naval and air bases for about 10 years.

A primary project there, which has already been started, is lengthening the runways and building more aprons to accommodate B-52 bombers based on Guam.

The United States recently gained landing and refueling rights for the B-52s in northern Australia. When Diego Garcia is ready for them to land, their capabilities in the region will be greatly improved, according to military officers.



BEREAVEMENT — A man grieves for three of his children who were killed in a house fire Thursday in Cleveland.

Services Subcommittee on Seapower, submarines under construction at Newport News Shipbuilding are actually underrunning the estimates of man-hours on the contract which was based by 3.4 percent.

Other problems, Adm. Fowler testified, included plugs made of the wrong material which were discovered when one fell out and allowed 400 gallons of water to pour in a mixing deck structure in another submarine, and still others painted with the wrong paint.

Restoring old homes. But so far it is happening more in the white neighborhoods of the south side than in the older north side.

In other cities, such as the District of Columbia, Boston and Chicago, this process is more pronounced and has created extremes of rich and poor on the same turf, according to Sue Marshall of the Urban Institute in Washington.

So-called gentrification may not be a major factor in overall population shifts in any case, according to Larry H. Long of the U.S. Census Bureau. "The evidence is that the black city-to-suburb movement is clearly predominantly middle class," he said.

Restoring old homes. But so far it is happening more in the white neighborhoods of the south side than in the older north side.

U.S. Senators Bicker Over Ecology Budget

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE

WASHINGTON — The expected battle over President Reagan's environmental budget cuts have broken into the open at the Senate Committee for Environment and Public Works as two Democratic senators walked out of a session after party-line defeats.

The committee accepted several controversial measures amid warnings that the cuts were meant to reverse the environmental gains of the last decade. Among those measures were the gutting of the Council on Environmental Quality and virtual elimination of noise-control programs.

Proposals accepted by the committee on Thursday, before the absence of the two Democrats left it without a quorum, included:

A 20-percent reduction in funds to run the so-called superfund to clean up toxic-waste dumps and spills. The panel went along with a \$30-million decrease in Jimmy Carter's proposed \$250 million budget, although several environmental groups have warned that the popular program will be drastically slowed in dealing with dangerous dumps.

A \$65.6-million cutback — 14 percent — for the Fish and Wildlife division of the Interior Department, largely in laboratory and hatchery construction and in research funding on endangered species. Environmental groups have noted that several international studies recently cited loss of genetic variety as a major world problem.

A 25-percent cutback in the Environmental Protection Agency's program to develop pollution-control technology, on grounds private industry will do more of that work in the future. "Just as much as they were doing in the 1950s," snorted a Senate subcommittee staff member. But the committee only rearranged the agency's operating budget proposal of \$1.2 billion without adding to it.

A chop of 72 percent in the budget of the Council on Environmental Quality, set up in 1970 to advise the White House on ecological problems and to coordinate agency responses. The council was left with only \$1.04 million, and "is lucky to be alive," said the committee chairman, Robert T. Stafford, R-Vt.

The walkout occurred after the ranking minority member, Sen. Jennings Randolph, D-W.Va., was defeated in two party-line votes. He failed, 6 to 7, to restore to the gutted Economic Development Administration a third of its lost funding, and then was defeated, 6 to 8, in trying to save the Appalachian Regional Commission. He and Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, then got up and left, forcing the committee to adjourn for lack of a quorum.

"They had other things to do. It was lunchtime," an aide to Sen. Randolph said. But he added: "The senator was very disappointed in this vote."

The votes taken by the committee Thursday were not binding, but as the first step in the budget-cutting procedure they were a clear indicator of the sentiment of the committee, at least at this stage.

House Leader Criticizes Reagan Budget As Democrats Muster for Counterattack

By Steven V. Roberts

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

WASHINGTON — Rep. James C. Wright of Texas, the majority leader, is urging his Democratic colleagues in the House to take a critical hard-line approach to President Reagan's economic package of tax and budget cuts.

In an analysis of the program sent to House Democrats, Rep. Wright charged that the package "imposes a grossly unfair burden on those least able to carry that burden, those Mr. Reagan describes as the 'truly needy.'"

In a covering letter, the majority leader suggested that members might use his analysis in preparing public comments about the Reagan package.

In an interview with United Press International, Rep. Wright predicted that the House probably will agree to cut the 1982 budget by \$30 billion, more than half the proposed spending cuts, but that Mr. Reagan's tax reduction plan will be "vulnerable" to changes.

The Wright memo is the latest example of a growing Democratic counterattack against the president's program. While party leaders still say they support the goals of the program, they promise that it will receive expedient consideration on Capitol Hill, Democratic anger at many of the proposals appears to be mounting daily.

'Perversion of Justice' For instance, Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, punctuated a Senate budget hearing Thursday by telling David A. Stockman, the budget director: "I think you've been brilliant. But I also think you've been cruel, inhumane and unfair. You're causing a perversion of justice for the poor, the middle class, the Northeast, and the Midwest."

Sen. Metzenbaum also chided Mr. Stockman for not proposing significant changes in "tax expenditures," provisions in the tax code that give breaks to certain interests.

Mr. Stockman replied that the November election had given Mr. Reagan a "mandate" for cutting spending, not raising taxes. But the budget director added that his proposals were not "carved in stone," and that they would be open to "superior ideas."

Mr. Stockman seemed in shock after the November elections, and until recently have been very reluctant to challenge a president who was riding high in the public opinion polls. But now that Mr. Reagan's specific proposals have been forwarded to Congress and the battle has been joined, the Democrats have decided to get tougher.

Changes Urged In Funding U.S. Social Security

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A congressional commission has recommended widespread changes in the financing of Social Security, including a 2.5-percent income tax surcharge to beef up the system's trust funds and the use of general tax revenues to finance the Medicare program.

It also recommended that the eligibility age for retirement benefits be raised gradually from 65 to 68 by the year 2012.

The nine-member National Commission on Social Security, a bipartisan group created by Congress in 1977, said in its final report Thursday that it considered many alternatives to the present retirement system but concluded that "the Social Security system is sound in principle and ... is the best structure of income support for the United States."

The Congressional Budget Office said last month that unless Congress acts, the Social Security retirement-check fund would be wiped out by early 1983 and that it would show a \$63.5-billion deficit by 1986.

The commission said that if its proposals are adopted, the retirement fund, one of three that make up the Social Security system, would be \$2.8 billion in the black by the end of 1983. The other funds cover disability and hospitalization (Medicare).

"It would make the United States, the world's richest nation, the least generous of all developed nations towards those at the bottom of the economic scale," Rep. Wright concludes, "while at the same time reducing the tax share borne by the rich and increasing the share borne by those of more modest income."

ing the Reagan argument that "government is your problem." Government spending and federal deficits are not the main causes of inflation. Energy costs and interest rates contribute far more to rising prices.

The Reagan administration is following a policy of total silence on energy issues, except to speed up decontrol of oil prices, a decision that has increased prices by as much as 15 cents per gallon in some places.

Most economists say that adoption of the president's entire program would not substantially reduce inflation. "What the president is asking," the memo charges, "is that Congress and the nation risk everything on one roll of the dice — a mystic combination of tax cuts and spending cuts that are supposed to rout inflation, low productivity, etc. as the morning sun dissipates the evil vapors of the night."

Russia Again To Accept

Construction Strategy Construction program was first year by the Joint Chiefs as part of a compromise for the U.S. Navy Deployment Force in the Caribbean.

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y Blames Shipyard for Delay on Trident

Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON — The Navy criticized the Electric Boat Co. for delays in the construction of the first Trident submarine.

The Navy's Sea Systems Command, Vice Adm. Earl S. Wells, told a House subcommittee that Electric Boat's cost for an attack submarine was \$148 million, compared with \$144 million for the first Trident submarine.

A spokesman for General Dynamics, the parent company of Electric Boat, said that P.T. Velotti, general manager of the shipbuilder, had been invited to appear before the subcommittee and would "offer an accurate perspective of the submarine construction program."

Naval officers said that the admiral's testimony was the most comprehensive exposure of the troubles at Electric Boat and brought into the open a conflict between Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, the father of the nuclear Navy who has been critical of the company, and former Secretary of the Navy Edward Hidalgo, who defended the contractor.

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House, Senate Bar Raise for Top U.S. Aides

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE

WASHINGTON — In a nearly unanimous expression of fiscal restraint, the House and Senate have rejected a proposed 16.8-percent pay raise for members of Congress, the judiciary, the Cabinet and 37,000 senior government employees.

The senators and representatives acknowledged Thursday, in floor debates, that a virtual federal salary freeze since 1977 had made it difficult to recruit and retain highly qualified senior government employees, including members of the armed forces, some of whom earned more in retirement benefits than they did on the job.

But debates in both chambers stressed that it would be inappropriate to grant the pay raise at a time when Congress was preparing to restrict eligibility and reduce benefits for a host of social welfare programs including food stamps and child health.

The proposed increase would have raised congressional salaries from \$60,600 to \$74,000. An even larger, 40-percent pay increase had been recommended by the Quadrennial Commission on Executive, Legislative and Judicial Salaries, appointed by former President Jimmy Carter. President Reagan initially supported the pay raise to help him recruit executive branch personnel, but later opposed the increase at a time when he was calling for fiscal sacrifices from all Americans.

restoring old homes. But so far it is happening more in the white neighborhoods of the south side than in the older north side.



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Black Flight' From U.S. Urban Ghettos

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In other cities, such as the District of Columbia, Boston and Chicago, this process is more pronounced and has created extremes of rich and poor on the same turf, according to Sue Marshall of the Urban Institute in Washington.

So-called gentrification may not be a major factor in overall population shifts in any case, according to Larry H. Long of the U.S. Census Bureau. "The evidence is that the black city-to-suburb movement is clearly predominantly middle class," he said.

The low-income population moves around quite a bit to get away from the rent collector. Neighborhoods go up or down. But the substantial pattern is of a reshuffling of this population within the city.

The city watchers read the future of St. Louis in signs like these:

Nearly 25 percent of the population is at least 60 years old.

More than 300 manufacturing firms have shut down or left since 1970, for a loss of about 58,000 jobs.

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A Question of Import Quotas

The major U.S. auto companies lost an astonishing \$4.2 billion in 1980. Of the three, only General Motors is likely to show a profit in 1981.

The United Auto Workers for holding down wages in the next round of contract negotiations, and with the manufacturers to promote investment and creation of jobs in the United States rather than abroad.

The other faction, headed by OMB director David Stockman, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and Council of Economic Advisors chief Murray Weidenbaum, are opposed to import restrictions.

Mr. Reagan must decide. His decision could be political and sentimental, in keeping with his campaign promise to try to get the Japanese to cut their exports.

Import restrictions are a bad idea, both short-term and long. The president should reject them.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Shoving Them Out

President Reagan's natural Nice Guy manner ("How can you say that about a sweet fellow like me?") is being needlessly compromised by some rude, even vindictive dismissals perpetrated in his name.

Any new administration has a right to new people in policy-making jobs, and there is no established code of manners for firing a political appointee.

Without warning, for example, the State Department fired most members of a bipartisan delegation to this week's United Nations Law of the Sea conference.

The episode followed the summary dismissal last week of the head of the National Institute on Occupational Safety and Health.

that he had stood too close to organized labor.

Almost as abrupt was the State Department's discharge of William Bowdler, the recent undersecretary of state for Inter-American Affairs.

To characterize all this as a purge or massacre is hyperbole. In at least one controversial case — the firing of Robert White — the Reagan administration responded to an open challenge.

Bad manners and ideological vendettas are an unfortunate mixture. They sully the reputation of the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Amendment Is a Fake

It was inevitable that the mood of budget-cutting sweeping Washington these days would find expression on Capitol Hill in an effort to amend the Constitution.

Under its terms, Congress would be required to adopt a budget each year in which expenditures do not exceed revenues.

On other grounds, the case for this amendment is equally weak. The federal budget rests on the theory that a balanced budget is almost always the key to national economic health.

WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago March 14, 1906

WASHINGTON — It is definitely settled that Mr. Taft, secretary of war, will leave the Cabinet for the Supreme Court bench.

Fifty Years Ago March 14, 1931

MADRID — Seventy-seven Spanish military prisoners filed into the barracks today to stand trial, five of them for their lives, on charges of having taken part in the revolt of three months ago.



Lose One Throu. Relinquish Lunch Money. Do Not Pass Go. Pentagon Takes Free Jump to El Salvador.

Tell the Military Exactly What You Want

By Maxwell D. Taylor

WASHINGTON — At a time when President Reagan is asking sacrifice and greater efficiency in the civil sectors of government, he would be well advised to display equal toughness in examining the military policy recommended by the Pentagon.

In addition to these longstanding threats in Europe and the Middle East, there are new conditions arising worldwide affecting our interests that a new military policy must recognize.

linkage of foreign and military policy and, at the same time, a sound basis for justifying military needs. The United States would have established the track-readiness as the measure of military sufficiency.

Results Promised With comprehensive guidance of the sorts I have mentioned and a presidential mandate to produce and maintain forces capable of the tasks indicated, the Defense Department should be able to produce an appropriate policy and force structure.

The writer, now retired from the Army, was Army chief of staff in the Eisenhower administration and chief of staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

An Economy of Brains

By Flora Lewis

WASHINGTON — The reshuffling of tenants in government offices is nearly completed now, until the next time. The former Washington ins are out.

Now that it's accomplished, a moment has come to reflect on the extravagant human wastage. Many years of experience and expertise gained in the only possible way, learning from mistakes, are shut off and virtually thrown away.

Some of the people whose voters have pushed aside go into business and the dense Washington set of lawyers and lobbyists, a reminder that the U.S. system has scarcely any way of conferring high honor outside of power or money.

Valued Service Most other countries get better service from their elder and not-so-old but former statesmen. There really should be a way of avoiding this brain disposal process.

How Long? For the general-purpose (non-nuclear) forces, it would no longer suffice to say, as in the past, merely that they should be able to fight 1 1/2 or 2 1/2 wars simultaneously.

Congress, which would also appropriate the minimal funds needed to provide meeting rooms and a small administrative staff. Since the academy would be a public institution, but extra-official, shielded from the pressures of power, members who return to government would be expected to resign so as not to compromise its status.

No Authority They would receive no pay and have no authority beyond that of acknowledged intellect, but membership itself would be a high award. It would give a kind of U.S. Nobel status, but a nonmonetary prize of great distinction.

Opinion Still, its absorption into practical politics has left a vacuum of the authority of pure reflection. The search for moral and intellectual guidance is a compulsive human urge, rising tragically again in this country.

Letters IBM-AT&T Affair Your reprinting of an article from The Washington Post under the headline "Rare Glimpse Into IBM-AT&T Relations Given in Court Filings" (HIT, Feb. 2) has misled your readers.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post John Hay Whitney Chairman Katharine Graham Co-Chairman

On Being 'Used' by The KGI

By Stephen S. Rosen

WASHINGTON — This is fair game, and it is the lot, and all this, that sound sense is creeping into portrayal of the KGB press in U.S. not at all surprising, and I don't know if it is not.

Well, it's just a novel, I thought. Meanwhile, the media through letters from Mr. Rosen which support for Activity in Media press-coordinating group.

No Names I previously knew journal, who had been co-opted by KGB. Entrigued by what I was going on, I joined forces with friend, Arnold de Borchgrevink, former editor and chief foreign correspondent of Newsweek.

It was obvious to me that it was a journalist's face, truly big story, turned so fiction. But it was good to see him coming out from behind the scenes.

The other day the matter took serious form. In the confidential briefing on El Salvador to foreign diplomats, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said, according to a text published in The New York Times.

I asked the State Department spokesman what Mr. Haig was saying to. He said that since Haig text had not been officially released, he could not say what it was accurate.

It is a slightly spooky segue. Two journalists close to Mr. I write a novel making a charge of journalistic corrupt and at least one of them came change into the real-life as they are accurate.

Certainly most journalists have worked in Moscow, as I would take it for granted the KGB is doing what it can to mail journalists and play to political leanings in order to lute the news.

An official who, from ground cover, casts even a shadow of the KGB over the corps must expect to be ask show his cards. Otherwise, I may begin to wonder what has any better purpose than manipulate public opinion?

Advertisement for International Herald Tribune, listing staff members including John Hay Whitney, Katharine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, and Lee W. Haeber.



# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol	Price	Change
AA	14 3/4	+ 1/8	TR	13 3/4	- 1/8
AB	14 1/4	0	TU	13 3/4	- 1/8
AC	14 1/4	0	TV	13 3/4	- 1/8
AD	14 1/4	0	TW	13 3/4	- 1/8
AE	14 1/4	0	TX	13 3/4	- 1/8
AF	14 1/4	0	TY	13 3/4	- 1/8
AG	14 1/4	0	TZ	13 3/4	- 1/8
AH	14 1/4	0	UA	13 3/4	- 1/8
AI	14 1/4	0	UB	13 3/4	- 1/8
AJ	14 1/4	0	UC	13 3/4	- 1/8
AK	14 1/4	0	UD	13 3/4	- 1/8
AL	14 1/4	0	UE	13 3/4	- 1/8
AM	14 1/4	0	UF	13 3/4	- 1/8
AN	14 1/4	0	UG	13 3/4	- 1/8
AO	14 1/4	0	UH	13 3/4	- 1/8
AP	14 1/4	0	UI	13 3/4	- 1/8
AQ	14 1/4	0	UJ	13 3/4	- 1/8
AR	14 1/4	0	UK	13 3/4	- 1/8
AS	14 1/4	0	UL	13 3/4	- 1/8
AT	14 1/4	0	UM	13 3/4	- 1/8
AV	14 1/4	0	UN	13 3/4	- 1/8
AW	14 1/4	0	UO	13 3/4	- 1/8
AX	14 1/4	0	UP	13 3/4	- 1/8
AY	14 1/4	0	UQ	13 3/4	- 1/8
AZ	14 1/4	0	UR	13 3/4	- 1/8
BA	14 1/4	0	US	13 3/4	- 1/8
BB	14 1/4	0	UT	13 3/4	- 1/8
BC	14 1/4	0	UU	13 3/4	- 1/8
BD	14 1/4	0	UV	13 3/4	- 1/8
BE	14 1/4	0	UW	13 3/4	- 1/8
BF	14 1/4	0	UX	13 3/4	- 1/8
BG	14 1/4	0	UY	13 3/4	- 1/8
BH	14 1/4	0	UZ	13 3/4	- 1/8
BI	14 1/4	0	VA	13 3/4	- 1/8
BJ	14 1/4	0	VB	13 3/4	- 1/8
BK	14 1/4	0	VC	13 3/4	- 1/8
BL	14 1/4	0	VD	13 3/4	- 1/8
BM	14 1/4	0	VE	13 3/4	- 1/8
BN	14 1/4	0	VF	13 3/4	- 1/8
BO	14 1/4	0	VG	13 3/4	- 1/8
BP	14 1/4	0	VH	13 3/4	- 1/8
BQ	14 1/4	0	VI	13 3/4	- 1/8
BR	14 1/4	0	VJ	13 3/4	- 1/8
BS	14 1/4	0	VK	13 3/4	- 1/8
BT	14 1/4	0	VL	13 3/4	- 1/8
BV	14 1/4	0	VM	13 3/4	- 1/8
BW	14 1/4	0	VN	13 3/4	- 1/8
BX	14 1/4	0	VO	13 3/4	- 1/8
BY	14 1/4	0	VP	13 3/4	- 1/8
BZ	14 1/4	0	VQ	13 3/4	- 1/8
CA	14 1/4	0	VR	13 3/4	- 1/8
CB	14 1/4	0	VS	13 3/4	- 1/8
CC	14 1/4	0	VT	13 3/4	- 1/8
CD	14 1/4	0	VU	13 3/4	- 1/8
CE	14 1/4	0	VV	13 3/4	- 1/8
CF	14 1/4	0	VW	13 3/4	- 1/8
CG	14 1/4	0	VX	13 3/4	- 1/8
CH	14 1/4	0	VY	13 3/4	- 1/8
CI	14 1/4	0	VZ	13 3/4	- 1/8
CJ	14 1/4	0	WA	13 3/4	- 1/8
CK	14 1/4	0	WB	13 3/4	- 1/8
CL	14 1/4	0	WC	13 3/4	- 1/8
CM	14 1/4	0	WD	13 3/4	- 1/8
CN	14 1/4	0	WE	13 3/4	- 1/8
CO	14 1/4	0	WF	13 3/4	- 1/8
CP	14 1/4	0	WG	13 3/4	- 1/8
CQ	14 1/4	0	WH	13 3/4	- 1/8
CR	14 1/4	0	WI	13 3/4	- 1/8
CS	14 1/4	0	WJ	13 3/4	- 1/8
CT	14 1/4	0	WK	13 3/4	- 1/8
CV	14 1/4	0	WL	13 3/4	- 1/8
CW	14 1/4	0	WM	13 3/4	- 1/8
CX	14 1/4	0	WN	13 3/4	- 1/8
CY	14 1/4	0	WO	13 3/4	- 1/8
CZ	14 1/4	0	WP	13 3/4	- 1/8
DA	14 1/4	0	WQ	13 3/4	- 1/8
DB	14 1/4	0	WR	13 3/4	- 1/8
DC	14 1/4	0	WS	13 3/4	- 1/8
DD	14 1/4	0	WT	13 3/4	- 1/8
DE	14 1/4	0	WU	13 3/4	- 1/8
DF	14 1/4	0	WV	13 3/4	- 1/8
DG	14 1/4	0	WW	13 3/4	- 1/8
DH	14 1/4	0	WX	13 3/4	- 1/8
DI	14 1/4	0	WY	13 3/4	- 1/8
DJ	14 1/4	0	WZ	13 3/4	- 1/8
DK	14 1/4	0	XA	13 3/4	- 1/8
DL	14 1/4	0	XB	13 3/4	- 1/8
DM	14 1/4	0	XC	13 3/4	- 1/8
DN	14 1/4	0	XD	13 3/4	- 1/8
DO	14 1/4	0	XE	13 3/4	- 1/8
DP	14 1/4	0	XF	13 3/4	- 1/8
DQ	14 1/4	0	XG	13 3/4	- 1/8
DR	14 1/4	0	XH	13 3/4	- 1/8
DS	14 1/4	0	XI	13 3/4	- 1/8
DT	14 1/4	0	XJ	13 3/4	- 1/8
DV	14 1/4	0	XK	13 3/4	- 1/8
DW	14 1/4	0	XL	13 3/4	- 1/8
DX	14 1/4	0	XM	13 3/4	- 1/8
DY	14 1/4	0	XN	13 3/4	- 1/8
DZ	14 1/4	0	YO	13 3/4	- 1/8
EA	14 1/4	0	YP	13 3/4	- 1/8
EB	14 1/4	0	YQ	13 3/4	- 1/8
EC	14 1/4	0	YR	13 3/4	- 1/8
ED	14 1/4	0	YS	13 3/4	- 1/8
EE	14 1/4	0	YT	13 3/4	- 1/8
EF	14 1/4	0	YU	13 3/4	- 1/8
EG	14 1/4	0	YV	13 3/4	- 1/8
EH	14 1/4	0	YW	13 3/4	- 1/8
EI	14 1/4	0	YX	13 3/4	- 1/8
EJ	14 1/4	0	YY	13 3/4	- 1/8
EK	14 1/4	0	YZ	13 3/4	- 1/8
EL	14 1/4	0	ZA	13 3/4	- 1/8
EM	14 1/4	0	ZB	13 3/4	- 1/8
EN	14 1/4	0	ZC	13 3/4	- 1/8
EO	14 1/4	0	ZD	13 3/4	- 1/8
EP	14 1/4	0	ZE	13 3/4	- 1/8
EQ	14 1/4	0	ZF	13 3/4	- 1/8
ER	14 1/4	0	ZG	13 3/4	- 1/8
ES	14 1/4	0	ZH	13 3/4	- 1/8
ET	14 1/4	0	ZI	13 3/4	- 1/8
EV	14 1/4	0	ZJ	13 3/4	- 1/8
EW	14 1/4	0	ZK	13 3/4	- 1/8
EX	14 1/4	0	ZL	13 3/4	- 1/8
EY	14 1/4	0	ZM	13 3/4	- 1/8
EZ	14 1/4	0	ZN	13 3/4	- 1/8
FA	14 1/4	0	ZO	13 3/4	- 1/8
FB	14 1/4	0	ZP	13 3/4	- 1/8
FC	14 1/4	0	ZQ	13 3/4	- 1/8
FD	14 1/4	0	ZR	13 3/4	- 1/8
FE	14 1/4	0	ZS	13 3/4	- 1/8
FF	14 1/4	0	ZT	13 3/4	- 1/8
FG	14 1/4	0	ZU	13 3/4	- 1/8
FH	14 1/4	0	ZV	13 3/4	- 1/8
FI	14 1/4	0	ZW	13 3/4	- 1/8
FJ	14 1/4	0	ZX	13 3/4	- 1/8
FK	14 1/4	0	ZY	13 3/4	- 1/8
FL	14 1/4	0	ZZ	13 3/4	- 1/8
FM	14 1/4	0	AAA	13 3/4	- 1/8
FN	14 1/4	0	AAH	13 3/4	- 1/8
FO	14 1/4	0	AAI	13 3/4	- 1/8
FP	14 1/4	0	AAJ	13 3/4	- 1/8
FQ	14 1/4	0	AAK	13 3/4	- 1/8
FR	14 1/4	0	AAI	13 3/4	- 1/8
FS	14 1/4	0	AAJ	13 3/4	- 1/8
FT	14 1/4	0	AAK	13 3/4	- 1/8
FV	14 1/4	0	AAI	13 3/4	- 1/8
FW	14 1/4	0	AAJ	13 3/4	- 1/8
FX	14 1/4	0	AAK	13 3/4	- 1/8
FY	14 1/4	0	AAI	13 3/4	- 1/8
FZ	14 1/4	0	AAJ	13 3/4	- 1/8
GJ	14 1/4	0	AAK	13 3/4	- 1/8
GK	14 1/4	0	AAI	13 3/4	- 1/8
GL	14 1/4	0	AAJ	13 3/4	- 1/8
GM	14 1/4	0	AAK	13 3/4	- 1/8
GN	14 1/4	0	AAI	13 3/4	- 1/8
GO	14 1/4	0	AAJ	13 3/4	- 1/8
GP	14 1/4	0	AAK	13 3/4	- 1/8
GQ	14 1/4	0	AAI	13 3/4	- 1/8
GR	14 1/4	0	AAJ	13 3/4	- 1/8
GS	14 1/4	0	AAK	13 3/4	- 1/8
GT	14 1/4	0	AAI	13 3/4	- 1/8
GV	14 1/4	0	AAJ	13 3/4	- 1/8
GW	14 1/4	0	AAK	13 3/4	- 1/8
GX	14 1/4	0	AAI	13 3/4	- 1/8
GY	14 1/4	0	AAJ	13 3/4	- 1/8
GA	14 1/4	0	AAK	13 3/4	- 1/8
GB	14 1/4	0	AAI	13 3/4	- 1/8
GC	14 1/4	0	AAJ	13 3/4	- 1/8
GD	14 1/4	0	AAK	13 3/4	- 1/8
GE	14 1/4	0	AAI	13 3/4	- 1/8
GF	14 1/4	0	AAJ	13 3/4	- 1/8
GG	14 1/4	0	AAK	13 3/4	- 1/8
GH	14 1/4	0	AAI	13 3/4	- 1/8
GI	14 1/4	0	AAJ	13 3/4	- 1/8
GJ	14 1/4	0	AAK	13 3/4	- 1/8

محمد أمين المصطفى

Music

April 1978

Pressure

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Weekend

Checkup on Magic Mountain

elow is one of four this week on a ropean health resorts — and how to (see also page 9W).

by Alan Levy

ION-SUR-MONTRÉUX, Switzerland — Only once in a dozen years in Europe have I had the kind of rigorous physical examination granted in the United States.

died in 1926 — possibly because he pricked his finger on a rose.

The 60-room, 75-bed Clinique Valmont stands in a 60-acre park on a high hill above Lake Geneva between Montreux and the ski village of Caux; it has its own ski resort on the cogwheel railway that connects both resorts.

bronchitis patients as well as for the tranquility of dieters and check-uppers.

Valmont's check-up was surely the most thorough I'd ever had as an adult, though the doctors say they do an even better job when one stays a week or 10 days.



Valmont, the clinic near Montreux favored by the rich, the famous and the unfit.

"As soon as you conduct operations, you have a smell of ether instead of good Swiss air at an altitude [660 meters] and in a climate that's good for heart, asthma, allergy and

He made every test, checked every ache and pain and, to my astonishment, when I weighed in at 80 kilos, my normal weight, (176 pounds) on Monday morning, put me on a diet.

Dr. Hardmeyer uses the *Mitteleuropäer* formula of taking the last two digits of your metric height (183 centimeters) and subtracting 10 percent to find your ideal weight.

manager Tuor insists, "because he visited Valmont several times, starting in 1923." Tuor says that Rilke "already had leukemia" when he arrived for his final stay, but he vacillates on whether it is legend or fact — as at least one published history has it — that his encounter with a rosebush hastened his end.

His scrapbooks and guest books, however, are fair game for the nosy, so I can verify that Ingrid Bergman slept here, as did actor Curt Jurgens, ex-Queen Soraya of Iran and Princess Ira von Furstenberg. Two exiled kings, "Michael Rex" of Romania and "Constantine



Stars: Georges Simenon, A.J. Cronin and Vladimir Nabokov.

Nevertheless, when I left — and despite the delicious food — I had lost 2.8 kilos and went home with a clean bill of health.

In visiting Valmont, I followed in a fine literary tradition. The late author A.J. Cronin ("The Keys of the Kingdom," "The Citadel") used to visit, and Maigret-maniac Georges Simenon is a regular. He once wrote in the guest book: "I have been here three different times in summer and winter. I have worked more than anywhere else in an atmosphere of peace surrounded by medical care. At the first feeling of fatigue, I shall return."

The Rilke Room rents for 165 Swiss francs (about \$90) a day including three meals and basic medical treatment. It is a small, rather plain single with a good view of Lake Geneva and the waterfront castle of Chillon remembered in Byron's poem. Virtually all the pine furnishings date from Rilke's time.



over and use of facilities. Even with a man-of-80, the longer he stays, the fewer medical services he needs per day. If we had many such people, we couldn't afford to give all our treatments because they'd be underutilized — particularly our hydrotherapy, physiotherapy, gymnastics and lab services.

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Hemingway's granddaughter Margaux and her husband spent time here last year, and the German playboy-industrialist Gunther Sachs, an ex-husband of Brigitte Bardot, made no bones about why he comes. "To eat is soooo good," he scrawled in English, but "in Valmont you get SOOOooo thin!"

The late Italian Socialist leader, Pietro Nenni, came often. The press asked how a good Socialist could afford a place like this. Tuor recalls, "but it was good advertising — all the

ht to Dublin, Left to Belfast

by Bob Donahue

LIN — Right toward Dublin left to Belfast, point the high signs that confronted me at the from Dublin airport. It came as to consider the two cities as lives at an intersection.

figure of 125,000, or one-tenth of the work force. The brunt of the pub talk was that the country was going to pot. But the IMF doesn't think so and neither did I. Almost everywhere I went, Ireland bustled.

Letters to the editor are clearly the national sport, followed by the races, radio talk shows and jogging. In Dublin, Trinity College students were jumping off a bridge into the Liffey in support of some charity or other. Traffic jams are a popular pastime, especially at dusk and, as I was later to discover, in the southwestern city of Limerick.

and would stay, they cheerfully said, till the factory stopped hiring non-union foremen. Strikes, too, are a national sport just now.

"Irish people most definitely want the good life, but they can be extremely reluctant to work for it," a management consultant had complained in that morning's Irish Independent. He regretted "a deep-seated envy of success at all levels."

Jokes, by the way, seem to have a Western tropism. The English and the Welsh make Irish jokes. Dubliners tell Kerry jokes. I can report that in Kerry the joke is on Newfoundlanders — you hear "Newfy jokes."

It wasn't until lunch a few days later that it hit me. I had run the Ring of Kerry — the road that follows the splendid coast around the larger peninsula south of Dingle — to the Alpine village peace of Sneem and the palm trees of Parkmasilla, and was well on my way back to Dublin when I stopped for lunch in the County Offaly seat of Tullamore.

From Dublin I set out southwest one mid-morning after the frost had gone. Into the glare I drove, half-blinded by the burning glimmer of billions of dew droplets all the way up the hedgerows and vine-covered tree trunks that give County Kildare in the morning the gleam of primeval jungle.

Instead of damp druids out by the roadside to dry, it was striking meatpackers that I found huddled around a bonfire and glad for some conversation. They had been there all night

The countryside broadened under a vast sky at the approach of the southwestern peninsula and their mountains. The palette of greens darkened after Limerick, but I scarcely noticed barren rockscapes and beehive-shaped prehistoric stone huts and the off-season quiet in Dingle. My plan, a fancy that had taken hold without my noticing, was to reach the westernmost tip of Ireland by sunset.

I won the absurd race to the sun and was saluted gloriously, as I slowed near Dunquin on the tip of Dingle's peninsula, by a long-legged old man in muddied kneeboots, ancient corduroy pants, a coarse sweater and a flat cloth cap. He raised his right forearm, then went his silent way, leaving me alone to watch the sun drop behind the dreary Blackets.

The main street was broad, as so often in Irish towns; this detracts from Old World charm but makes space for markets. Midway down Tullamore's main street is a hotel with a pair of restaurants that served 300 people that noon. I watched the scurrying commando of teen-age waitresses in bright red jumpers. They were both efficient and named Teresa. The girl who bowled me over was named Teresa.

She had "the Donahue face," as the affliction is known among the women of my family. I would recognize that combination of upturned nose, squarish jaw and mild purposefulness in any crowd. The Irish have a rich variety of facial types, but Teresa's belonged to my cousins and would doubtless have belonged to my sister, if I had one.



Left: Youthful high jinks in Dublin. Right: Blissful girls on St. Patrick's Day.

Beyond those deserted islets were America and the sun — which proved what? There was no deeper discovery at the end of the road than that I had to return eastward for dinner. Even if the lean apparition who had been waiting for me there could be imagined to be some long-forgotten O'Donoghue — ghost of a grand-uncle of unknown grand-uncles — he would speak only Irish and we couldn't even tell each other jokes.

It rained that afternoon. On the car radio, an Irish amateur chorus sang Kennedy ballads of Stephen Foster as I returned to Dublin, where bookshops were full of Celtic studies. The magnificent illuminated manuscripts and jewelry of "Treasures of Early Irish Art" were back from a U.S. tour and on show at the National Museum.

In 1981, half the Irish population is under 25. It seems that the young know what they want, including contraception, revival of the Irish language, care for ancient monuments, more industry and jobs, less pollution, less bigotry. Finally, in addition to the vitality of Ireland, I've discovered the pleasure it causes me. A pleasure, perhaps, of distant cousinship.

Pierre Lacotte's Passion for French Ballets Long Past

by Susan Reimer-Torn

ROME — Pierre Lacotte believes that the glory that was once French ballet should never be forgotten, despite the decline in which it has languished for more than a hundred years.

much more developed; it's like comparing a watercolor to an oil painting."

The pleasant, unassuming Lacotte, former lead dancer at the Paris Opera, dance scholar and choreographer, declares, "We haven't the right to forget." Nor, he argues, should contemporary trends overshadow "the inherent beauty of pure classicism" that has always been stressed in the French tradition.

Lacotte's research methods also came under attack. He says he patiently pieced together his evidence from Paris Opera inventories of stage machinery and fabrics, sketches of costumes and decor, a notated musical score and ballerina Marie Taglioni's scrapbook of reviews and class exercises. He was also the only one to gain access to certain sources found in private collections. Historians were not convinced.

Since a back injury put an end to his dancing in 1969, Lacotte has made a successful career in the painstaking reconstruction of lost French ballets. His latest project, which premieres March 15 at the Rome Opera, is a resurrection of the obscure 1857 ballet-pantomime "Marco Spada," starring Rudolf Nureyev. Meanwhile, his pioneering reconstruction of the French Romantic classic "La Sylphide" is on here at the Theatre des Champs Elysees.

Most critics found it dramatically tepid, even incoherent. If, for example, La Sylphide dies in Act II because James finally touches her, why does Lacotte have James partner her throughout Act II? If, in a pas de trois reintroduced by Lacotte, James' dilemma is dramatized in a dance with both his earthly fiancée Effie and the ethereal Sylphide, why do both women have the same kind of steps?

The Paris Opera's original 1832 "La Sylphide" was the choreographic event of the 19th century. It introduced the shawl, flowing skirts, gossamer wings — and a ballet mode imitated around the world. Acclaimed by even the most snobbish salons of the day, the Romantic ballet established French preeminence in the art for a decade.

The Sylphide role itself, reconstructed expressly for Lacotte's wife, lead ballerina Ghislaine Thesmar, was found to suffer from an emphasis on technique at the expense of characterization. The Danes usually interpret the lead role as a capricious flirt or a demonic femme fatale. The French Sylphide remains a ballerina concentrating on fancy footwork.

When ballerinas first rose to their toes to portray other-worldly maidens, they became fantasy images for a generation of Romantics. The ballet's young protagonist, James — who leaves home and heart to pursue the ethereal Sylphide, only to watch her die in his arms — perfectly symbolized the French artist's despair of ever fulfilling his dreams.

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Today, too, Lacotte feels, "La Sylphide" speaks to the spirit and the soul. Seeing this ballet, people can still dream, and that's very important."

Critics challenged Lacotte's decision to pull both mortals and Sylphides on toe — when an important innovation of the period was to use pointers to distinguish the other-worldly beings: Lacotte counters that opera records show the Ministry of France paying for enough toe shoes for all the dancers, so they must all have used them and, besides, "The French dancers would have accepted no less." The "purists," as Lacotte calls them, were not persuaded. So the controversy goes...

Lacotte's reconstruction of works long out of repertory is a high-risk endeavor. The 19th century left few clues to help the ballet sleuth — film and movement notation are relatively recent tools. No mere nostalgia addict, Lacotte

Lacotte's recent reconstructions of other 19th-century ballets, "Le Papillon," "La Fille du Danube," "La Cachaucha" and "Coppelia," have aroused less furor. Of particular interest



Ghislaine Thesmar and Michael Benard in Lacotte's "La Sylphide."

worked four years before unveiling his version of "La Sylphide," a faithful reconstruction of the 1832 original by Philippe Taglioni that was last performed in 1860. (It was the Danish version, choreographed four years later, that survived continuously in world repertories.)

Why revive the French version? "Because the Danish version was never more than a weak copy, the best they could manage in a poor, provincial capital," declares Lacotte. "No one could compete with the level of refinement, the means and grandeur of France at that time." What did the French version have that the Danish lacked? "The French was so

Sonic Machines That You Never Knew Existed

by Terry Gross

— Once upon a time, when no was allowed to live in a fairy tale, one with money was expected anything to justify it, the 18th-guaranteed good music in his ying musicians — becoming a

specialized and hard-to-find equipment that carries a high price tag.

To true audiophiles, however, this equipment is the only equipment. To them, a Sony tuner would be the same as a breath of auto exhaust to the fresh air fanatic.

as well as other American firms — Beveridge, Magnepanar and Infinity — tone arms by Linn, Lume of France and cartridges by America's Joe Grado (whose signature models go for as much as 7,000 francs).

In each case, someone founded a company because he wanted to fill a gap he perceived in the equipment available. Peter Snell of Snell Acoustics, for example, decided to develop a loudspeaker to "accurately reproduce the sound of the program material within the listening environment without adding any sonic character of its own."

have to buy machines — turnplifiers, amplifiers, tone arms, decks and speakers. They be fed, which is easier on the ble doesn't have to remember to scurrying upstairs to make sure ar's been heated and put under each night.

search goes on for "true" reproducers those musicians once per price goes up and up and the ods.

This week in Paris, a large percentage of this splendid equipment is on display and available for audition. The 23rd annual "Festival du Son" will be at the Palais des Congress through March 15. Earlier in the week at the Hotel Meridien, some of the more esoteric, "high-end" equipment was on display.

And this weekend, at the Hotel de Coulanges in the Marais district, six systems will be "auditioned." These systems, which range in price from 50,000 to 350,000 francs, will be matched against live performances of chamber music (see schedule below).

Snell Acoustics today employs 18 persons, and this year will make, by hand, about 500 of Snell's Type A design. Snell says he began trying to build a better loudspeaker because he didn't think the existing types did what he thought they ought to do.

business is changing. It has split distinct trunks: the affordable. The affordable is dominated by words as Sony, Pioneer and t there is also an increasing ill francs, mostly in the United ritalian, France, the Netherlands as well, that make limited,

A listing of the names of the manufacturers will quickly separate the audiophile from the mere music lover. On display will be amplifiers and pre-amps by Mark Levinson of Woodridge, Conn. (whose ML6A pre-amp alone retails for 35,000 francs), turntables by Goldmund Studio of France, amps and pre-amps by Audio Research of Minneapolis (whose D100 goes for 20,000 francs), turntables by Britain's renowned Linn Corp. and the new Oracle from Canada, speakers by Onken of Japan, Snell Acoustics of Newburyport, Mass.,

Snell's speakers were a cult item in New England for a number of years and now are available fairly widely, to anyone who wants to spend 21,300 francs for a pair. "You have to be pretty heavily into audio"

Festival du Son, Palais des Congress, Porte Maillot, Paris 16, Saturday from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sunday, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Musée in the Marais: Hotel de Coulanges, 35-37 rue des Francs-Bourgeois, Paris 4 (tel: 258.96.11) on March 14 and 15 from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Entry free.

AUSTRIA
VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 7212)
Orchestra: March 15: Vienna
Symphony Orchestra, Hans Sten
conductor. March 15: Vienna
Symphony Orchestra, Hans Sten
conductor. March 15: Vienna
Symphony Orchestra, Hans Sten
conductor.

BELGIUM
BRUSSELS, Cirque Royal — To
March 14: "The Magic Flute" Ballet of
the 20th Century.
March 15: "The Magic Flute" Ballet of
the 20th Century.

FRANCE
PARIS, American Center (tel:
214.42.20) — To March 26: "William
Kienzle" photo, graphics, films, March
19-20: "Tribute" Daniel Broussin,
March 21: "Tribute" Daniel Broussin,
March 22: "Tribute" Daniel Broussin.

ITALY
MILAN, La Scala (tel: 80.91.26) —
March 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 29 and April 1
and 3: "Donnerstag aus Luthen"
Karlheinz Stockhausen.
March 15: "Donnerstag aus Luthen"
Karlheinz Stockhausen.

JAPAN
TOKYO, American Club (tel:
679.16.25) — March 14: "Deathtrap"
(Lewis). Tokyo International Players.
March 14-16: "Roméo and Juliet"
(Velini). Fujiwara Opera. Tokyo Sympho-
ny Orchestra.

NETHERLANDS
AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel:
71.95.71) — March 14: "The Merry
Widow" (Smetana). Amsterdam
Philharmonic Orchestra.

UNITED STATES
NEW YORK, Astor Place Theatre (tel:
254.43.70) — "A Couple White Checks
Sitting Around Talking" (Nicozzani).
Susan Tyrrel, Anne Archer.

WEST GERMANY
BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel:
341.44.49) — Opera — March 14: "Don
Carlos" (Moussis). March 15: "Hansel and
Gräpelin" (Schaubert). March 16: "Don
Giovanni" (Schaubert). March 17: "The
Barber of Seville" (Schaubert). March 18:
"Roméo and Juliet" (Schaubert).

OF SPECIAL INTEREST
ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN
DUBLIN
St. Patrick's Church, Presi-
dent Patrick Hillery and other
dignitaries usually attend the 11
a.m. Roman Catholic service at
St. Mary's Pro Cathedral, and the
day ends with the Lord Mayor's
Ball.

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March 21: Harry (Sweets) Edison a
Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis.
MUNICH, Rudi-Sedlmayr-Halle
March 16 at 8: Mike Oldfield.
Schwanenbräu — March 17 at
Irish Night.

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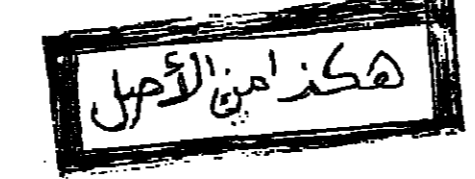
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July 1981

isure

When the Punishment Fits the Crime: How to Pick the Right Health Spa



by Jane Wilkens Michael
RIS — Name a colorless liquid with light, mineral taste that makes the tinker feel terrific. If your answer is soda, it may be time to visit a spa.

ate? For example, some spas allow guests to wear jogging suits in the main dining room; others would be horrified. Are treatments included in the price of the hotel room?

Swiss charm — wooden chalets with flower-boxes and low-hanging eaves.
For information, contact: Office de Tourisme, place D'Allinges, 74500 Evian-les-Bains.

Victorian-style mansion set in a park near the center of town.
Directed by Nina Walter, the beauty farm is as posh and pampering as the mineral baths are pathologic.

temperatures, surrounded by tropical plants. Co-ed bathing is encouraged.
Another treatment is the hot sand bath. Here the guest is buried neck to toe in sand, including sweat and eliminating impurities.

Benner Clinic provides the necessary discipline. Its doors close at 8:30 p.m., after which guests are obliged to stay inside.
Founded in 1897, the clinic is now a state recognized hospital with the latest diagnostic techniques: X-rays, blood test, EKG machines. But the rooms, overlooking Lake Zurich, are more posh than clinical.

pe, unlike in the United States, the based on central, quasi-public therapeutics surrounded by lodgings of all usually dominated by one or two deities.

Located 589 kilometers from Paris, near Geneva on the shores of Lake Lemano, the thermal spa Evian-les-Bains is open year-round.

After a doctor's visit, arranged by the hotel, the guest is put on a program specifying different waters in various quantities. These can be taken either in the room or at the springs in beautiful nearby parks where orchestras play classical music (the waters take effect in half an hour).

PORTUGAL. About 110 kilometers from Oporto and twice as far from Lisbon is the town of Luso at the edge of the Bussaco Forest.

Facing the awful truth.
spas are two other kinds of European resort: the palatial clinic and the rejuvenation center.

At La Prairie, cells are selected from a carefully maintained herd of 800 black mountain sheep. This is a serious medical clinic, and the week's program provides a complete physical check-up, plus the cell injections.

King the Mud at Saturnia, a Spa for All Seasons in the Tuscan Hills

Susan Pierres
NIA, Italy — Far from undermind and maddening ancient and modern like have found a spa for — the perfect holiday in of health and hedonism a couple of hours from among the Tuscan hills

hot springs gushing 50 million liters of sulfurous waters daily out of a volcanic crater a mile from the ancient hill town of Saturnia. An 1,800-square-meter swimming pool has been built around the bubbling source of the "miraculous" waters, which keep a constant temperature of 99 degrees Fahrenheit.

ter addicts — the worse the weather, the better. There is something eerie, even Dante-esque, about the vaporous clouds rising out of the pools that steam on contact with the chilly air. Cold rain, even snow, may fall on the heads of bathers immersed joyously in the bubbling heat, while shivering visitors bundled in furs oggle them with a certain incredulous envy.

there are thermal baths, there is health).
The fashionable country baths were valued as much for their social as physical benefits — though, according to Seneca and Cicero, the people who frequented them eventually became quite dissipated.

During the winter, nearby Mt. Amiata offers skiing by day followed by a muscle relaxing moonlit dip and a meal featuring some of the local specialties: Pecorino cheese made from ewes' milk, acquacotta (a fresh vegetable soup, heavy on the celery, with eggs poached in the broth), tortelli (a homemade pasta stuffed with spinach and fresh ricotta), snails, wild boar, pheasant, quinea and game of all sorts. Tuscan white beans (served in rich green olive oil and doused with black pepper) and ciambellini (a type of biscuit served at the end of a meal).

Grosseto. Tel: 0564/60.10.61. A double room with breakfast runs \$68 a day for two, half board \$45 per day per person, full board \$50. A full week in winter with full board costs \$224 per person. For the budget-conscious, a charming bargain is the Locanda Laudomia, the cozy inn with fine food a few miles from Saturnia at Poderi di Montemerano. A double room is \$18. (Localita Poderi di Montemerano, 58014 Grosseto, Italy; tel: 62.92.24.)



Left: Stimulating hydromassage. Right: Sulfurous mudpacks to tone the skin.
Federico Fellini is said to have dreamed up the bath scenes of his '812' while soaking in the hot Saturnian waters some 20 years ago. And King Faruk, his hearty laug recognizable to all, rediscovered the sedative value of a hot mid-night swim — though some claim it has a stimulating erotic effect.

After the Roman domination, Saturnia was destroyed several times over the centuries. With the Sienese invasion in the 14th century, it ceased to flourish.
In a weekend, one can take in the baths, a stroll uphill to town or 500 yards down the road to the isolated, 8-degree Fahrenheit waterfall that provides a wild beating guaranteed to improve circulation.

able soup, heavy on the celery, with eggs poached in the broth), tortelli (a homemade pasta stuffed with spinach and fresh ricotta), snails, wild boar, pheasant, quinea and game of all sorts. Tuscan white beans (served in rich green olive oil and doused with black pepper) and ciambellini (a type of biscuit served at the end of a meal).

the timeless Maremma-side, the Terme di Saturnia rest, relaxation and modern like have found a spa for — the perfect holiday in of health and hedonism a couple of hours from among the Tuscan hills

Stress Farm'
Stella Shamoon
England — "Heart at no strike like light a summer sky," says on, general manager of a fashionable Hertfordshire resort that has its sch to stress problems.

performance at work. His job was threatened. After the session, he reported that he could see how to use industrial bargaining tactics at home, to assert himself better and regain his wife's respect and his own self-esteem.

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# The art market

## Atget Melodrama at Drouot

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — Despite its thin catalogue and single Atget photograph, the mixed sale organized by the Couturier-Nicolas auction group on March 6 is unlikely to be forgotten soon.

A nonprofessional straying into the packed room would have noticed nothing unusual. Jean-Paul Couturier wielded the gavel against a background of period and nonperiod furniture stashed against the walls, and the crumpled room buzzed with the dealers' banter and private arguments.

At 2:20 p.m., Maitre Couturier was auctioning some very fine prints — superb etchings by Bessone, a good Whistler portrait — that were bought by dealers who are top experts (Proute, Louche) before 2:50 p.m.

Gerard Levy, a Paris dealer who performs as an expert on photography at Drouot, then took his seat at a small table by the auctioneer's podium. "We are now selling three albums containing photographs by Atget," came the startling announcement. "These are views of old Paris streets in the 5th arrondissement... They were probably put together by the photographer as a record of his own work for his personal use. The collection begins in 1898 and ends in 1914."

This was a little more detailed than the catalogue description of Lot 49. It noted the title "Documents pour l'histoire du vieux Paris," the artist "Atget, amateur-éditeur, 17 bis rue Campagne Première," and the number of prints in each volume, respectively 40, 24, 54. Thumbing through the pages before the sale, I noted that many were numbered and signed "E" (for Eugene) Atget in pencil. About 35 of the brown prints had faded to a sickly yellow. Contrary to the catalogue, some views were not of the 5th arrondissement. A few may have had considerable documentary value if, as Levy assured me, they are otherwise unrecorded in Atget's work.

One would imagine that anyone with so important a lot for sale would be anxious to broadcast the fact all over — or at least in professional magazines. This was not the case. Apart from the perfunctory entry in a cata-

logue titled "Prints, photographs, furniture, objets d'art" that could easily escape the attention of foreign photography specialists, I failed to trace any literature on the subject.

Virginia Zabriske, who runs the Zabriske Gallery in Paris and deals in 19th- and 20th-century photography, heard about the sale the day before. Yet, she said, "This is the most important group of photographs I have seen appear at auction."

Stephen White of Los Angeles, who happened to be passing through Paris and came across the lot by accident when strolling in Drouot, agreed. However, at least one London dealer had got wind of it; his sister-in-law was there. Paris museum people had not missed it either; they appeared in force.

Estimates before the auction varied enormously. Originally, it stood at 15,000 francs. Early on March 5, the figure quoted to Zabriske was 25,000 francs. She says it rose to 45,000 francs within 20 minutes after she vented her feelings. On Friday, she says, people outside the room were talking about 100,000 francs. Gerard Levy told me: "The estimate is 100,000 to 150,000 francs, but it could go up to 200,000 or more." The room stood silent as he finished reading his description.

"Does anybody request the lot to be split up?" Couturier asked. A hand went up at the back of the room. Registering surprise, the auctioneer courteously deferred while a clerk standing next to his writer muttered furiously. "That ass is going to ruin our auction."

It took one minute for Volume I to be knocked down to Zabriske at 58,000 francs, another for Volume II to be knocked down to her at 16,000, and two minutes for Volume III to shoot up to 172,000 francs. The underbidder? Mrs. Zabriske. The successful bidder? The auctioneer's clerk.

The three albums were then reoffered together at the aggregate price of 246,000 francs, as is possible at French auctions if a set has been broken up. The auctioneer's clerk offered 247,000 francs. Zabriske, looking puzzled, muttered "248,000," "249,000" came the clerk's reply — and down went the hammer. Zabriske gasped.

But that was not the final stroke. "Subject to the National Library's right to preempt," a thin voice piped from the back of the room.

This meant that the Bibliothèque Nationale, an admirable institution notorious for its lack of funds, may be coughing up 274,400 francs. From a museum standpoint, it is perhaps understandable. By acquiring the three-volume set, the museum will probably save it from being broken up. Bernard Marbot of the Bibliothèque Nationale points out that the library already owns a large collection of Atget prints and some very fine bound albums, but has none to match these ones.

In fact, on hearing a brief telephone description of the albums, John Szarkowski, director of the department of photography at New York's Museum of Modern Art who is currently in France finishing the first of four volumes called "The Work of Atget," suggested that these might have been either Atget record albums, which followed the chronology of pictures, or samplers for clients, which a get organized according to specific "matter issues." Underlining their importance, he said: "I suppose that Atget and Stieglitz were two great exemplary photographers in this century. Atget albums are very rare."

The surprising factor in this kind of a lot keyed auction is the price. Atget is a great photographer, but his prints, considered separately, are not the rarest.

Last year a fine specimen matched in albums was reproduced on one of Mr. White's catalogues at a price of \$4,500 — and the 40 faded photographs in these albums were usually available.

Both Zabriske and White say, "There is way any dealer in the United States would touch that money. And we have built the Atget net." They can't understand why the album were sold so discreetly. They wonder who the mystery bidder who apparently placed order with the clerk. They would like to know about the album's provenance.

The sequence of events suggests why the bums were initially undervalued, although can hardly have been the case in the final sales, given the expert's presence. The other questions may never be answered. Any vendor any would-be buyer is entitled to privacy.

In market terms, this may be the most blatant coup on record in photography. But unlikely to encourage nonprofessionals to a gate the uncharted waters of auctionland.

## Vigeland: Master Builder of Oslo

by Vicky Elliott

PARIS — Norway gave the world Ibsen and Munch, but the work of their contemporary, Gustav Vigeland (1869-1943), a master builder in his own field, wasn't as transportable. It towers over Oslo's Frognerpark, in the shape of a massive complex of statuary and a huge phallic monolith of intertwined human forms.

But Vigeland, a controversial figure in his own country for over half a century, who chafed somewhat under the title of "Norway's Rodin," deserves to be better known. For the first exhibition of his work ever shown in France, the Musée Rodin is showing sketches, woodcuts and sculpture (through March 30) that play down the monumental and somewhat indigestible side of his later work and reveal a penetrating observer of human nature.

Vigeland escaped his humble origins in Mandal, on the southernmost tip of Norway, and won a succession of scholarships that took him all over Europe. In Berlin in 1895 he shared an apartment with Munch; in Florence, he lapped up Donatello, and on several stints in Paris, he spent time in Rodin's atelier.

Back in Norway, he managed to keep himself alive for a time by producing mock Gothic gargoyles for the cathedral of Trondheim. He then began to exploit a lifelong interest in portraiture and won a reputation for his fine busts of national figures like Ibsen, Grieg, the painter Nielsen and King Oscar II.

By 1906, Vigeland had produced the first

model of his controversial and ambitious project for the Frognerpark. Backed by public and private funds, he began on his great life work, completed only in 1944, just after his death. It includes 200 groups of statuary and a colossal monolith carved from a 270-ton block of granite that took three workmen 15 years to complete.



Figure from Frognerpark fountain.

Contemporary photographs and his self-portrait on display at the Musée Rodin show a forbidding personality, with a countenance hewn out of granite and a chilling gaze that stares out of the depths.

Vigeland rebelled at the inevitable comparisons with Rodin, though he acknowledged Rodin as "the greatest sculptor of his century."

Both sculptors put the stereotypes of classical allegory behind them in favor of a rigorous naturalism, but Vigeland's work has its own raw directness and a good dose of undiluted Nordic despair.

Unlike Rodin, who sculpted from life, Vigeland preferred to work from sketches or his imagination. The process can be traced in his "Infant in rage," a slight but masterful charcoal study of the pent-up anger of a 2-year-old that translates powerfully into a tantrum in bronze.

The early work shows Vigeland at his most intimate and perhaps most acute. A steadiness of line and a sureness of vision carry the work throughout: from the marvelously economical studies of animals in the London Zoo he visited in 1901 to the bronzes in which he explores the intimacy between man and woman.

His images have the familiarity of the universal, seen with lucid immediacy. A woman bundled cozily in the arms of her lover. The sleepless husband wrestling with his destiny while his wife sleeps passively at his side. A withered old couple, with the weight of years rugging at their drooping skin.

In his later work, the precision of line gives way to a Maillollesque rounding out of contours. The work for the Frognerpark, which spans both periods, is optimistic, an energetic celebration of the cycle of life.

Vigeland's compassionate humanity had a religious dimension to it: The Frognerpark is almost an open air temple. And he took his mission seriously. As he once boasted: "I was a sculptor before I was even born."

## Galleries in London

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — Well over 120 art exhibitions are currently showing in London. Of these, 10 by living artists, mostly young, are chosen here for particular encouragement.

At the Woodstock Gallery, 16 Woodstock Street, W1, to March 21, Basil Miranda, a Peruvian primitive with a fine fresh sense of color and an ability to amass detail shown in the inner gallery, while in the outer, books and paintings by Jody Ling Wong and Lynn Watson preview Continental and American shows for both of them in the coming months.

Dody Strasser and Jenny Greavate at Browne & Darby, 19 Cork Street, W1, to March 21, well complement one another. Strasser's mutedly colored imaginary landscapes and interiors are intensely romantic and show an acute perception of light. Greavate makes still lifes of everyday subjects viewed with a fierce, passionate intensity.

At the Anne Berthoud Gallery, 1 Langley

Court (off Long Acre), WC2, the recent paintings and collages of Jack Milroy (to March 21) use flowers as a pretext for a deep, though agreeable, examination of aesthetic history. The centerpiece of the show is a sequence of eight small paint and collage works — "The Butterfly's Progress through the Flowers of Western Art," which "sequentially charts the eclectic journey of the insect, metaphorically fertilizing each work with the stylistic pollen of all the preceding works."

David Evans works in watercolor on a very large scale, producing images quite unexpected to those familiar only with traditional English watercolors. His latest work, at the Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork Street, W1, to March 25, demonstrates both his capacity for almost total recall of details seen years ago and an ability to fill every inch with such details without causing confusion or visual indigestion.

Another watercolorist, who uses his eye for detail in a very different way, is Paul Webb, whose paintings of Morocco are at the Francis Kyle Gallery, 9 Maddox Street, W1, to March 27. The majority of the watercolors are of Mar-

rakesh, though there are also some excellent atmospheric pieces from the Berber villages of the High Atlas.

Nicola Jacobs Gallery, 9 Cork Street, W1, is best known for its abstract artists. However, "The Figurative Exhibition" (to March 26) presents two outstanding young artists in a line show: Michael Heindorf, whose massive relief painting "Saisance" in the Old Master medium of gold leaf on gesso dominates the exhibition, and Simon Edmondson whose "Interior with a Woman" is an redolent of 1981 as Sargent's interiors of Edwardian England.

"On the Wing" is the title of Trevor Faulkner's first London show at the Alwin Gallery, 910 Grafton Street, W1, to March 25. Combining the talents of silversmith, welder, blacksmith, naturalist and sculptor, he has perfected methods of suggesting how glossy bird feathers are — his theme — without making the figures representational in the style of the 19th-century animaliers.

At Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies Street, W1, to March 26, the Paris-based American artist Rafael Maffei displays two aspects of his considerable talent in large collage paintings and small abstract boxes. The former sculptor's boxes, using pastel multicolored fragments of painted cloth and wood, take on the feeling of 3-D Monets; while by skillfully combining acrylic paint, photographic methods and X-ray prints, his paintings achieve curiously kinetic effects with multiple meanings.

Christopher Chalmers on the other hand, relies on the traditional English passion for the topographical in his gouaches based on copious sketches of Paris, Brittany, Majorca and the Regency town of Brighton. These are by no means pure representations, but a synthesis of landscape, townscape and the spirit of a place. They show at the Patrick Seale Gallery, 2 Mowcomb Street, SW1, to March 31.

The oil paintings, watercolors, etchings and lithographs of the German Franz-Gregor Hittner, who is having his first London show (at the Edward Tottah Gallery, 39 Floral Street, WC2, to March 29), are much influenced by a recent six-months' journey in Polynesia and Micronesia. They have the ancient, worldly wisdom of aboriginal art, set down in a sophisticated accidental manner that sacking and framing with hedgestakes does little to disguise.



"Cows," a huge 1980 David Evans watercolor now in London.

## A Gathering of Delftware Aficionados

LONDON — The collector's achievement lies in the message that emerges from the confrontation of all his pieces. When the choices he once made, occasionally surprising to his fellow-collectors, strike the viewer with some kind of inner logic, the collector has won the day.

This generally happens posthumously. So it did on March 10 at Sotheby's, where 230 pieces of English Delftware from the late Louis L. Lipski's collection were being auctioned. Lipski was a Polish architect who, as a 25-year-old, went to England on vacation in 1939 and couldn't return home when war broke out. His interest in Delftware was first aroused when he began restoring 17th- and 18th-century London houses destroyed by German bombs. He started picking up bits and pieces, first reversion tiles, then pots and jugs.

He became fascinated with the problems of dating the tiles and their evolution. Precious little was then known about Delftware, but his investigations of the public collections scattered throughout England — in Cambridge's Fitzwilliam Museum, Oxford's Ashmolean Museum, the Manchester and the Bristol City Art Gallery — drastically altered the picture.

His has been a vital contribution, as Sotheby's expert Jack Palmer puts it. Lipski had intended to publish a 10-volume corpus of English Delftware, the kind of magnum opus that only a passionate collector will attempt — at the expense of everything else, including his health and financial survival. But Lipski died in 1979, leaving only one volume ready for publication. A revised version of his work, edited by Michael Archer of the Victoria and

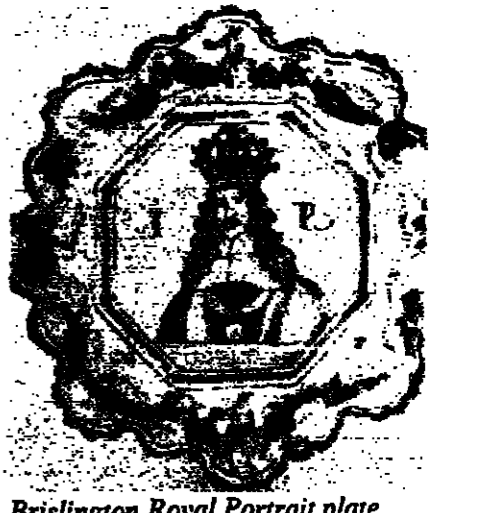
Albert Museum, will include, with others, all the dated pieces Lipski had bought that appeared in Tuesday's sale.

The collectors who attended in person or bid anonymously through dealers or Sotheby's staff were well aware of this forthcoming publication. More important still, many had known Lipski well, discussed his pieces with him or admired them at memorable exhibitions, such as the Amsterdam show at the Rijksmuseum in 1973.

It all gave the auction the unusual feel of a memorial celebration, and left a negligible percentage (0.6 percent) of unsold works. This was a miracle given the condition of many bowls, and it reflects the fact that, consciously or not, bidders were paying homage to the man as much as they were buying objects. It takes such a sale to send an extremely rare but badly cracked London charger dated 1650 soaring to £22,865, three times the highest estimate.

Even more typical was the phenomenal £12,822 paid for a 16th-century jug with purple, blue, amber and yellow splashed glaze, seven times the expert's estimate. Poor condition fully justified his pessimism. But Lipski had clearly ignored the objection on account of jug's beauty and its interesting contemporary silver-gilt mount. Tuesday's bidders did, too. In any other context, it would not have made one-tenth of that price.

Throughout the sale, Lipski's criteria seemed to be prevalent. A Brinsington plate with a royal portrait and the puzzling initials "IR" — a plausible "James Rex" though James II had no moustache — established a



Brinsington Royal Portrait plate.

world record for English pottery at £28,990 is perfectly preserved and a Lipski favorite. Its riddle. Hence the outcome — eight in the expert's highest estimate.

Collecting English Delftware is a deep-rooted tradition in England and the United States. That day, collectors seemed to be celebrating a kind of ritual, rather like the Chinese buying up the late T. Chow's collection Hong Kong. Economic considerations were aside, going prices ignored, the depression forgotten. The boys wanted to have fun. — Souren Melikian

### ART EXHIBITIONS

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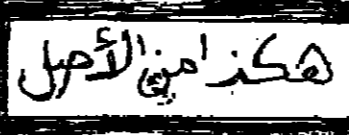
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Drought

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post Page 11 Saturday-Sunday, March 14-15, 1981 \*\*

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Business News Briefs

Reports More Exports, Nissan Fever

Toyota said Friday that it exported 154,200 vehicles in up 4.6 percent from 147,400 in January and up 4 percent from earlier. Nissan said its February shipments fell 5.8 percent from 129,700 in January, and were down 4 percent from earlier.

Edicts Higher Profits for 1980

Fiat's net profit for 1980 should be nearly double the 39.4 (\$38.3 million) reported for 1979, a spokesman said Friday. Continuing losses on car manufacturing were offset by higher earnings. Full figures for the year will be issued after a board meeting for April or early May.

Genetics, Monsanto Develop Hormone

SAN FRANCISCO — Genentech and Monsanto announced they have succeeded in producing a natural hormone that promotes milk growth in cattle by means of recombinant DNA technology.

Whitney to Lay Off 600 in U.S.

WINDSOR, Conn. — The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Group, a unit of United Technologies, said Thursday it will lay off 600 of its three manufacturing plants in Connecticut because of a decline in aircraft production.

German Panel Urges Supply-Oriented Policies

SP-Dow Jones More and more West German politicians and economists are debating the supply-side economics. The panel did not call for massive tax cuts as favored in the United States. Instead, the panel favored a "reevaluation of tax levels."

Ignatius Reigns at Saudi Central Bank

Wid Ignatius Dow Jones As governor of the Saudi Monetary Agency, Sheikh Ahmad bin Abdullah Al-Falih has been in the job for a week in oil money. The Saudi Monetary Agency is simply a private bank in the private market.

U.S. Delays Japan Auto Decision

By Hedrick Smith New York Times Service WASHINGTON — With his Cabinet split, President Reagan has put off one of the most important economic decisions of his young administration, whether to seek relief for the ailing American automobile industry by asking Japan to voluntarily restrain its car exports to the United States.

Farming Helps France Pay Fuel Bills

By Jack Abouf The Associated Press PARIS — One of France's great ambitions since the 1973 energy crisis, that of using its vast agricultural potential to help pay for imported fuel, is beginning to bear fruit.

Broker Replies In AMAX Suit

From Agency Dispatches NEW YORK — Dean Witter Reynolds said Thursday that it has rejected its offer to buy AMAX call options in the days leading up to Standard Oil of California's \$4 billion offer to take over AMAX.

AT&T Sets Spending Of \$1.8 Billion in '81

Restaurants NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph plans construction expenditures of about \$1.8 billion in 1981, compared with \$1.7 billion in 1980.

Sohio Bids for Kennecott Both Companies' Boards Approve \$1.8 Billion Deal

By John M. Berry Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Standard Oil of Ohio, cash-rich from Alaska oil, agreed Thursday to pay \$1.8 billion for Kennecott, the nation's largest copper producer.

Justice to Probe Takeovers

From Agency Dispatches NEW YORK — Takeover speculation and falling interest rates spurred a strong rally on the New York Stock Exchange but the rally faded and prices ended mixed in heavy trading.

Saudis Reported Set to Cut Output

Restaurants PARIS — Saudi Arabia has taken measures to cut its oil output on April 1 from the emergency level of more than 10 million barrels per day maintained since the Gulf war.

Japan Will Pump Up Domestic Economy

Restaurants TOKYO — The Japanese government on Tuesday announced measures on Tuesday to curb a slowdown in the domestic economy that has increased unemployment and the number of business failures.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Par, and various exchange rates for March 13, 1981.

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# Belgian Steelmaker Tries to Reverse Slide

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

LIEGE, Belgium — On a bend of the Meuse River in the hills of French-speaking Wallonia is a Baroque palace that houses the offices of Cockerill, Belgium's oldest and biggest steelmaker.

The drafty palace, adjacent to depleted ore and coal deposits, somehow reflects the troubles of age and obsolescence that plague Cockerill — as well as other Common Market steelmakers — and expose it to Europe's economic recession.

The cost of bringing raw materials from abroad, shipping them inland and processing them in aging, inefficient plants is pricing Cockerill's products out of a market already plagued by overcapacity. The steelmaker has not made a profit in six years, and in 1979 it reported a loss of \$102 million on sales of \$2.82 billion. The company has not released 1980 results, but they are expected to be further in the red.

### Worst Case

"Wallonia was the cradle of Belgium's industry, but its industry is no longer profitable," said Julien Charlier, Cockerill's chairman. "It has become a worst case in Europe's economy."

Cockerill has embarked on a program that it hopes will turn things around. In January, it announced plans to merge with the Triangle, a group of steel companies centered on Charleroi, which, like Liege, is in the Sambre-Meuse Valley.

The idea behind the merger, said Mr. Charlier, who was brought in by the company's banks in the mid-1970s to improve operations, is to get access to bigger markets, trim the work force and reduce excess capacity by closing obsolete furnaces and rolling mills. These steps are expected to cut Belgium's yearly steel output to 8 million tons from 12.4 million tons in 1980.

"There are four directions we've got to take," said Mr. Charlier, 53, in an interview. "We've got to renew and modernize our tools, improve strained ties with labor, introduce some new management techniques and, finally, work with the European Community to clarify steel market conditions in Europe."

Cockerill and the Triangle, which comprises Thy-Marcinelle and Providence, Carlim, and Hainaut-Sambre, signed a letter of intent to merge, pending approval

by Brussels and the European Economic Community.

But the plan has been resisted by labor leaders, who feared further losses of steel industry jobs, which they said had dropped to around 40,000 now from 52,000 in 1974, when the Belgian steel crisis accelerated. Thousands of workers have marched or shut plants down in Liege and Charleroi, protesting the feared job losses resulting from the merger.

There is also skepticism among industry analysts. "I have no confidence in the merger as such," said a steel analyst at Banque Bruxelles Lambert. "I cannot see how it will bring cost savings. Basically, the two groups have very different products. One makes flat products, the other structural products. I

don't see how a merger will help streamline." The analyst added that "the banks don't want to invest more francs in Liege."

There are also lingering fears among Common Market industry officials that the merger might in fact result in greater capacity if proposed measures to modernize both groups' plants are effected.

The most passionate defender of the merger plan is Mr. Charlier, who is not a steel man. He learned management techniques in the United States, where he worked six years for General Electric, after GE bought out a medical equipment company he founded in Liege in the 1960s.

Mr. Charlier has made strong efforts to improve ties with labor, though he resists demands by la-

bor leaders that Cockerill diversify faster into steel processing and machinery as a means to offset job losses in the production of crude steel and semifinished products. "You cannot play two ball games," he objects. "First cure steel, then diversify."

### Steel Output, Capacity Drop

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — New figures on the crisis-bound European steel industry, to be discussed again by Common Market industry ministers here on March 26, show that EEC production capacity dropped to 201.8 million tons in 1980 from 203.4 million in 1979. Output fell from 140.2 million tons to 127.8 million, partly as a result of quotas imposed last October to stop a price war.

# Investors Ride Singapore's Bull Market

By Peter Knight-Barnard  
Reuters

SINGAPORE — Investors in Singapore's booming stock market have been reaping big tax-free profits almost daily as share prices keep climbing to record levels.

Many shareholders have realized at least a 60 percent capital gain in the past 12 months, while some have doubled or even tripled their original investment over the same period, stock traders said.

The Straits Times index, the barometer of industrial share prices on the exchange, recently broke through the 800 level and closed at a record 825 points last Tuesday, before profit-taking brought it down slightly. Technical forecasters are predicting a further run-up to the 880 level.

Trading volume on the exchange floor has also reached new heights. Turnover recently exceeded 100 million Singapore dollars (\$48 million) a day.

But it is not only Singaporeans who are ploughing funds into popular market sectors such as properties and hotels. Brokers say the strong rise in share prices has also been fueled by foreign investors, including British and North American institutions.

### Asian Switch

Large chunks of money from the Far East also have found their way into Singapore stocks. Financial sources said that substantial amounts of investment funds have been switched from Hong Kong.

Companies with real estate holdings have been particularly sought after by investors in the hope that assets will be revalued. Some of the older and more conservatively run companies are still basing their asset valuations on turn-of-the-century prices.

Cockerill and the Triangle, which comprises Thy-Marcinelle and Providence, Carlim, and Hainaut-Sambre, signed a letter of intent to merge, pending approval

contained neither capital gains tax proposals nor any measures to discourage profiteering from rising real estate values.

Residential property prices have doubled over the last year, and hundreds of "instant millionaires" have emerged.

### Tax Rebate Helps

They bought commercial property at 150 Singapore dollars a square foot about two years ago. That property is now fetching 800 to 1,000 Singapore dollars a square foot.

The stock market was also fortified by a 10 percent windfall-tax rebate and other personal income tax concessions announced in the

budget, which analysts expect to have a stimulating effect on the economy.

Singapore's economy expanded at more than 10 percent last year, one of the fastest growth rates in the world. Rapid development has increased spendable incomes and provided Singaporeans with more money to invest.

Singapore's higher wage policy, which has been giving many workers 20 percent annual salary increases since 1979, has also helped to push up stock prices.

Unlike Kuala Lumpur and Hong Kong, where the stock exchanges shortened trading hours to take some heat off their respective markets and allow brokers to catch up with paperwork, no restraints have been imposed yet on market activity here.

But some broking firms say they have tried to dampen speculation by requiring internal margin deposits and limiting new positions in a market they describe as overheated and overdue for a significant correction.

# S&Ls, Bankers Seek U.S. Curbs

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The savings and loan industry and the American Bankers Association called Thursday for congressional action to curb the explosive growth of money market funds, whose assets passed the \$100-billion level this week.

Rollin D. Barnard, president of the U.S. League of Savings Associations, told a news conference that Congress should put money market funds under the same interest rate ceiling as S&Ls and banks, force the funds to invest a large portion of their cash in Treasury bills and put a reserve requirement on the funds, thus forcing them to put money aside and leave less for highly profitable investments.

The American Bankers Association said it wants to fight the money market funds in two ways: win approval for a new kind of certificate with interest rates that can compete with the funds, and have Congress put reserve requirements on those funds that issue checks.

Money market funds have grown explosively in the last three years because they offer investors much higher interest rates than do savings accounts. Currently, most money funds yield more than 16 percent interest, compared with 5.5 percent on passbooks.

S&Ls believe growth of the money market fund has been at their expense. And Thursday, the Federal Home Loan Bank added fuel to their argument. The bank said that S&Ls had only \$547 million in net new deposits in January, their worst January in 11 years.

Many funds also offer free check-writing privileges. Money has been pouring out of banks and S&Ls into money market funds at an accelerating rate, squeezing the financial institutions' profit margins to the concern of bank and savings and loan executives and government regulators.

# SEC Charges Litton Misd Stockholders

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission has charged that Litton Industries improperly concealed information from stockholders about millions of dollars in anticipated losses from civilian shipbuilding contracts and a contract to build nine helicopters for the U.S. Navy.

According to charges filed in U.S. District Court by the SEC, the shipbuilding firm delayed accounting for losses — which would have sharply reduced or wiped out reported earnings in 1971 and 1972 — counting on the Navy to eventually cover them.

In 1978, after years of claims and counterclaims, Litton finally entered into a public settlement that fixed its losses at \$200 million. The company then accounted for both the \$200 million and a loss of another \$128 million on the commercial contracts, but it was not soon enough, the SEC said.

Litton agreed Thursday to a settlement of the claims without admitting or denying the charges. The company agreed that the audit committee of its board of directors would carefully monitor military procurement contract overruns and disburse for the next three years and that the company will hire an independent consultant to review cost estimates and accounting under military contracts.

Shortly after it began work on the commercial contracts, "Litton experienced severe management, manpower and production problems" at its shipyard in Pascagoula, Miss., resulting in delay, according to the SEC complaint.

As a result, Litton experienced cost overruns on the commercial contracts that amounted to about \$128 million. Instead of recognizing the cost overruns, the company deferred them, assuming that profits from Navy shipbuilding contracts would eventually wipe out the loss.

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

### United States

Revenue	1,720	1,779
Profits	18.33	19.66
Per Share	1.20	1.29
Revenue	6,026	3,790
Profits	51.25	64.43
Per Share	4.71	4.36

### European Gold Markets

London	492.50
Paris	492.50
Zurich	492.50

### Gold Options (prices in \$/oz)

Gold	320.00
Silver	10.00

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# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Close	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Close
24 1/2 Vendo	12.30	11.75	12.10	24 1/2 Wmco	2.10	2.00	2.05
24 1/2 Vendo	12.30	11.75	12.10	24 1/2 Wmco	2.10	2.00	2.05
24 1/2 Vendo	12.30	11.75	12.10	24 1/2 Wmco	2.10	2.00	2.05

# Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, March 12, 1981

100 Keltco	51.25	50.75	51.00
100 Keltco <td>51.25</td> <td>50.75</td> <td>51.00</td>	51.25	50.75	51.00
100 Keltco <td>51.25</td> <td>50.75</td> <td>51.00</td>	51.25	50.75	51.00

# Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, March 12, 1981

100 Keltco	51.25	50.75	51.00
100 Keltco <td>51.25</td> <td>50.75</td> <td>51.00</td>	51.25	50.75	51.00
100 Keltco <td>51.25</td> <td>50.75</td> <td>51.00</td>	51.25	50.75	51.00

# Tokyo Exchange

March 13, 1981

Asahi Chem.	2,400	2,350	2,380
Asahi Chem. <td>2,400</td> <td>2,350</td> <td>2,380</td>	2,400	2,350	2,380
Asahi Chem. <td>2,400</td> <td>2,350</td> <td>2,380</td>	2,400	2,350	2,380

# Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, March 13, 1981

Bank	Rate	Yield
Bank <td>Rate</td> <td>Yield</td>	Rate	Yield
Bank <td>Rate</td> <td>Yield</td>	Rate	Yield

# Non-Banks

Bank	Rate	Yield
Bank <td>Rate</td> <td>Yield</td>	Rate	Yield
Bank <td>Rate</td> <td>Yield</td>	Rate	Yield

# Eurocurrency Interest Rates

March 13, 1981

12 Month	Rate	12 Month	Rate
12 Month	Rate	12 Month	Rate
12 Month	Rate	12 Month	Rate

# Selected Over-the-Counter

Company	Price	Company	Price
Company	Price	Company	Price
Company	Price	Company	Price

# European Stock Markets

March 13, 1981 (Closing prices in local currencies)

Market	Index	Market	Index
Market	Index	Market	Index
Market	Index	Market	Index

# London

Company	Price	Company	Price
Company	Price	Company	Price
Company	Price	Company	Price

# Brussels

Company	Price	Company	Price
Company	Price	Company	Price
Company	Price	Company	Price

# Frankfurt

Company	Price	Company	Price
Company	Price	Company	Price
Company	Price	Company	Price

# Zurich

Company	Price	Company	Price
Company	Price	Company	Price
Company	Price	Company	Price

# Indonesia Still Purchasing Gold

Reuters

JAKARTA — Indonesia continues to diversify its official reserves into gold even after taking a paper loss of more than \$200 million on transactions over the past year, informed sources said.

In the first two months of 1981, it bought more than 300,000 ounces of gold to add to the 2.34 million ounces that International Monetary Fund figures showed at the end of 1980, they said.

Last month, Rachmat Saleh, a Bank of Indonesia governor, said he was satisfied with the proportion of gold in the country's reserves and that any future purchases would depend on prices, which have dropped considerably since the bulk of Indonesia's gold was bought last year.

# IMF, Costa Rica Terms

SAO JOSE, Costa Rica — The International Monetary Fund has called for a \$100 million reduction in Costa Rica's public spending this fiscal year as a condition for considering the government's request for a \$360 million standby credit, Finance Minister Hernan Scazz said Friday.

### INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 13, 1981

Fund Name	Price	Fund Name	Price
Fund Name	Price	Fund Name	Price
Fund Name	Price	Fund Name	Price

# Events Driving Stocks Higher

Discoveries as Factors the Bears Overlooked

Alarmed theories of pessimists who kept driving the public out of mid winter markets had been thoroughly shredded by one such discovery, for example, City Exploration drilled 500 in three days on Oklahoma drilling news while Chevron Milliron was up in a month from \$26 1/2 to \$41 1/2 as developments in oilfields produced more oil.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of AMEX stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change. Includes a handwritten signature 'J.P. ...' at the top.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of commodity prices including Chicago Futures, New York Futures, Cash Prices, Market Summary, and various indices.

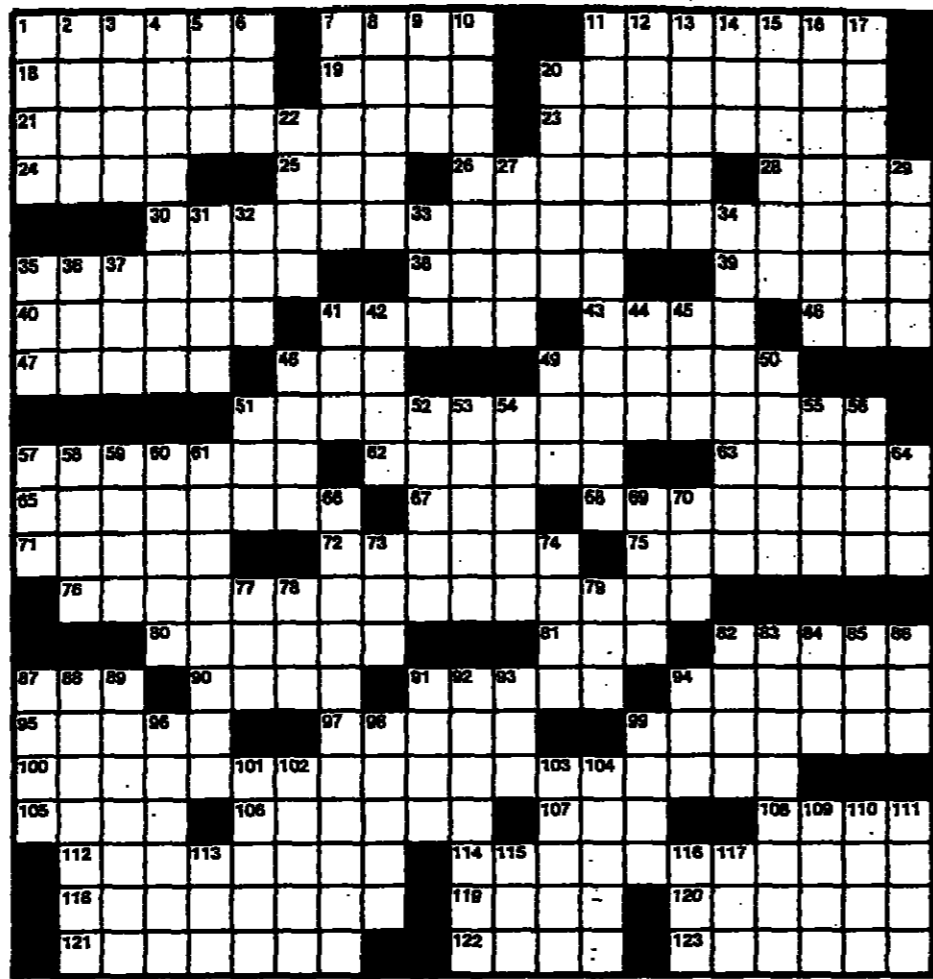
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Word Play By Lynn Gilbert Lempel

- ACROSS
1 Hebrew
7 Exam for some H.S. students
11 Limped
18 December
19 "Mother of Presidents"
20 Middle-Eastern
21 Snog?
22 Orosco and Rivera
24 —Thani, city in Thailand
25 School org.
28 Actress Betty
29 —facto
30 Hangover?
35 Involved
38 Tear jerker
39 Sluggish
40 Pilot
41 Arctic sheets
43 Village: Ger.
46 Ape or Chimp
47 Slow, to Solti
48 Life story, for short
49 "..."
51 Ophthalmologist's office?
57 Bungled
62 Northern
63 Sebastian Coe, for one
65 In layers
67 Campaigned
68 The Messiah



- DOWN
1 Birthright
2 Allegre
3 Obi accessory
4 Oppose change
5 Chance

- DOWN
9 Rhone feeder
10 "..." own self
11 Turn and say?
12 City in Lamb Co., Tex.
13 Hunter's hideout
14 Engineering degree
15 Salve
16 Passes
17 Expatriate
20 San —, Calif.
22 Tip
23 Etats —
28 Bone: Comb. form
31 Viola, e.g.
32 Omega's counterpart
33 Pursue
34 Chuck Connors role
35 White House nickname
36 Swedish
37 Camp's wife
41 Transient
42 U.S. philanthropist: 1887-1933
44 Dome, to Donne
45 "Norma —"
48 Wait
49 NATO leader
50 Dishonest
51 Whipstitch
52 Blooming item
53 Degree
54 Extend a subscription
55 Woman electee, in Paris
56 Tiresias, for one
57 Agcy. combating price fixing
58 Daughter of Laban
59 Major or Minor
60 Novel
61 Clip
64 Tustala's monogram
66 Singles-bar frequenter?
69 Gds. for sale
70 Frame within a frame
73 Clemens, —
74 Curfew for campers
77 Psyche component
78 Prefix for giving or taking
82 Being, to Balzac
83 Magician of "Middlemarch"
84 NOW cause
85 A.E.C. successor requirement
87 Author of "Moses"
88 Acts
89 Convincing
91 Crack
92 Footstool
93 Residue
94 Big —, Calif.
96 Palanquin
98 Item for men who are out to lunch
99 Central points
101 County name in three states
102 Chekhov
103 "Middlemarch" creator
104 Emblem carried on a beat
109 Frank
110 Type of chisel-edge
111 A Seton
113 Nettle
115 Getysburg Address word
216 Org. in which a Byrd flies
117 What's nearby might have on



WEATHER

Table with columns for City, High, Low, and Weather conditions for various locations like ALGAEVE, AMSTERDAM, ATHENS, etc.

BOOKS

THE OPPRESSED MIDDLE

Politics of Middle Management Scenes From Corporate Life

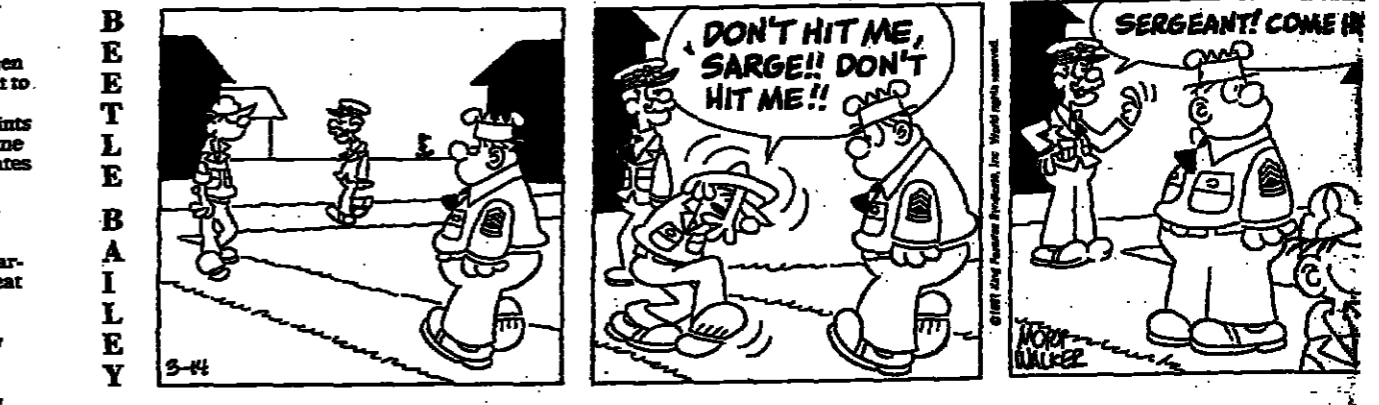
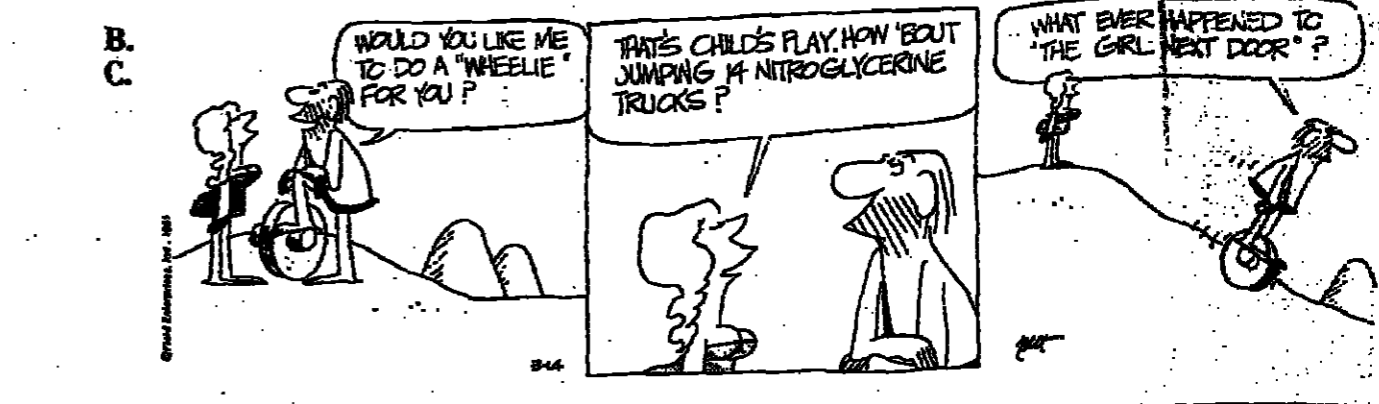
By Earl Shorris. Anchor Press-Doubleday. 393 pp. \$13.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THIS odd, provocative and charming book, sometimes glib and always ambitious beyond decency, wants to do everything at once. Earl Shorris is a novelist — "The Boots of the Virgin," "Olay," etc. — and a contributing editor to Harper's Magazine and a "middle manager" of an unspecified corporation.

He seeks to improve on Plato, Machiavelli, Rousseau and Kant when he is discussing political philosophy; to correct Adam Smith and Karl Marx on the subject of economics; to define totalitarianism more usefully and inclusively than Hannah Arendt and the Frankfurt School managed in their German parochialism; and to provide us with 40 fictionalized exemplary tales of U.S. corporate life suggesting that Americans have not only met the totalitarian, but that they are also its slaves.

Definitions and Excesses
Half of "The Oppressed Middle" is devoted to definitions and excesses. The definitions include work (to produce, to service, to acquire knowledge), authoritarianism (the usual pyramid), totalitarianism (an onion in which the pyramid is a cyst) and alienation (which Shorris feels is good for us in moderation). The excesses include a fierce disdain for sociobiology, casual and arbitrary one-sentence explanations for the decline of the Mayan empire and the failure of Soviet grain crops; a blind faith in U.S. trade unionism; a misreading of Machiavelli, and an ignorance of Vico — all without footnotes, or bibliography.
We are told in this section that totalitarianism is not confined to a nation, whether the nation is Hitler's Germany or Stalin's Russia; it is also the nature of U.S. corporations. We are told that the unionized blue-collar worker is happier on the assembly line, "having achieved equilibrium" with his employer, than the middle manager can ever hope to be in a Byzantine bureaucracy, where there are no contracts and dismissal is death. We are invited to despise sociology and industrial psychology.
Totalitarianism, according to Shorris, is the enemy of autonomy, of the freedom to be cantankerous, of the duty to be alienated. It denies "judicial" man. The blue-collar worker at least touches the product of his labor; the middle manager gropes through a smog of innuendo, panic and teasing. Durkheim's "normlessness" is invoked. Weber and Veblen and Jacques Ellul are cited. There is a nod to Arendt's "rule by Nobody." We spend some time with Simone Weil. Velocity — of the exchange of information and the making of decisions — is complained about. Corporate life, says Shorris, is "edited by speed."
We are propelled, then, to his exemplary tales of middle management misery. The novelist goes to work, producing, servicing and knowledgeable. The manager is Poseidon, under the thumb of Zeus. False friendship, fatal caprice, a shifting party line, enle, secrecy, the "mixture of intimidation and indulgence," backbiting, the vagaries of the bonus system, planned obsolescence, programmed fear, iron



JUMBLE word game section with a grid of letters and a cartoon titled DENNIS THE MENACE.

U.K. Court Backs Female Lawyer: Legal Garb Ruled Too Dull for Tea

LONDON — An appeals court here has ruled that Anne Mallatieu, an attorney, should not be expected to wear her dull court garb on the street any more than her male counterparts should take tea in their wigs and gowns.
Male attorneys get a tax deduction for the traditional attire they must wear in court and so, the judge said, shall Miss Mallatieu. He added, however, that any future cases would be decided individually.
Miss Mallatieu, 35, said she "wouldn't be seen dead" elsewhere in the black suits or skirts and white blouses that she is required to wear in court, because they make her look old and do not suit her blonde hair and fair complexion.
She argued that she would not purchase such clothes normally, and should therefore get a tax deduction. She appealed to the High Court when the Inland Revenue tax office turned down her request on the grounds that female court apparel could also be worn socially.
The appeals judge agreed with Miss Mallatieu and ordered Inland Revenue to pay a tax rebate on the \$1,240 she claimed to have spent in recent years on court clothes.
"If I did not work, I would never be seen in anything but jeans or long dresses, which I love," Miss Mallatieu said after the hearing.
England has about 4,000 barristers — lawyers qualified to argue cases in higher courts — of which some 500 are women.

